INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1911.

VOL XVI NO 202 · BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 13 1928 · ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Calling at Malta every alternate week,

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
18 Aug.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
20th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929.		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
16th Aug.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
20th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
13th Sept	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929.			
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	6 Aug.	16 Aug.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6559	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
15th Aug.	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa	
15th „	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
17th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi	
29th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa	
12th Sept.	Karga ..	East and South Africa	
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.	

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Any Reader of
"The Bombay Chronicle"
Who Sends Stamps for Four Annas Will Get Free
A SPECIMEN COPY OF
The Indian Review

An all-India Monthly Magazine devoted to the discussion of all topics of interest. It publishes every month an array of original and striking contributions on affairs and men by competent writers and specialists. Its chief attraction is in the variety and copiousness of its contents, by which it appeals to all classes of readers.

PRESS OPINIONS

Calcutta Review—In matter it is voluminous, and in scope wide.....Shows a wonderful catholicity.

Capital.—Full of live Articles.

Commerce.—One of the best of its kind in India.

Sanjvartman, Bombay.—Undoubtedly a gem of its kind and no cultured Indian cares to be without it.

Annual Subsn. Rs.Five(India)Rs.7-8(Foreign)

☞ A large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches, and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & Co, Publishers, Madras.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc. Etc

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,0?,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Mysore State Souvenir

contains about 300 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.

Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN ALBUM

Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and contains 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

THE CONGRESS ALBUM

Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience or retired from Government service. None below age forty need apply. Pay Rs. 100/- rising to Rs. 150/- p.m. with free quarters. Good field for private practice which will be allowed when not on duty. Apply with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Morvi State.
A 30929

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30817

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Apply for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R1071

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. Sole Agents, RIGHT AGENCY, GIRGAUM, Bombay.
T R1091

WANTED—INQUIRIES from Cotton Mills, Dye-Works, Soap Factories, Tanneries, and other Industrial Houses for all their requirements:— Paper of all kinds and Strawboards Heavy Chemicals, and Sizing Materials, Leather Goods for Textile Purposes, Metals and Hardwares: DIRECT SUPPLIES FROM MANUFACTURERS ABROAD on usual Indent Terms and at prices C. I. F. any Indian Port. Apply to THE ACME INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY P. O. Box No. 974 Bombay.
N R1103

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A SUITABLE MATCH for an Afghan girl of 16, belonging to a very respectable family of frontier, beautiful and well accomplished in English, French, Music, etc. No caste restrictions. only those in Imperial service on equal or higher status with full particulars need apply Box 2174 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1099

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DAR-UL-ULOOM, MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, Panchgani, RE-OPENS after the Vacation on 15-8-28, the 1st Batch leaving on 14th and the 2nd Batch on 15th August by the last Passenger Train. Parents desirous to send their sons are requested to communicate to Mr. H. A. Lalljee, M.L.C., HONORARY SECRETARY, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay, without delay as the accommodation is very limited.
M 30927

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."
EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.
L 30723A

SECONDHAND BOOKS—We purchase Second Hand Books on Literature, Art, Industry, Sciences, History, Drama, etc. Good price for valuable Books: Apply Hasanali Gangji, Second Hand Book Stall, No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L 30925

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1102

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—Brand New Machinery. SPINNING PLANT, of 13,000 Spindles by Howard and Bullough, with its Preparatory Machinery and Gearing complete. WEAVING PLANT, of 260 Looms by Henry Livesey, with Preparatory Machinery, Calender, Finishing and Gearing complete. POWER PLANT, One "Hicks" 2,000 I.H.P. Steam Engine Two "Hicks" Boilers 30'-0" X 8'-0" X 180 lbs. presure, with "Greens" Economiser of 448 Tube. Apply—MAYASHANKER THACKER and Co., 47 A., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
N R1101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	**Rs. 7-8-0**
2nd Insertion	**Rs. 5-8-0**
3rd Insertion	**Rs. 4-8-0**
4th and Subsequent Insertion	**Rs. 3-8-0**

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL TRAINING IN LEPROSY AT CALCUTTA

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from qualified Medical Practitioners for three vacancies for two courses of special training in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy under Dr. E. Muir, at the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, to be held in November and December, 1928. The duration of each course is a fortnight. Travelling and halting allowances only according to their status will be paid to applicants, who should submit their applications before 31st August, 1928.

N. H. CHOKSY,
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Branch, The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. (Indian Council).
Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, 13th August, 1928.
30928

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1928, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 9th July, 1928.
30842

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a SUPERINTENDENT for the Sewage Farm of the Municipality on Rs. 75-5-100 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Candidates should apply stating their age, qualifications, previous service with testimonials if any. Those possessing any degree in agriculture such as B.Ag. will be preferred. Canvassing is prohibited.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated, 3rd August, 1928.
30885

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th August, from Japan, Honkgong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Messrs. K. K. & Co.
(East Street, Poona.)
Sole Agents
FOR SALE OF
"Bombay Chronicle"
(Daily and Sunday Edns.)
at
Poona City, Camp and Kirkee

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2138 of 1926.

LAXMAN ZALBA .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESPERANCE, widow of Julian Domingo Kinny & ors. ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the fifteenth day of December, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 20th day of August, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 2330.50 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. A|3553, A|3550, New Survey No. 1|1300, Cadestral Survey No. 229 at Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement and premises consisting of a bungalow and a chawl with two wells, situate, lying and being at Hansaly near Sorab Mills, Dadar and are bounded, on the North by the land belonging to the Christian Church on the South by the land of one Chintaman Plumber, on the East and West by the land of Mr. Paul Miranda and Mr. Lobo and which premises are now under the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30828

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 SITES FOR PETROL TANKS AND PUMPS AT A, C, D, E, F. AND G WARDS, TO BE LEASED FOR A PERIOD OF 3 YEARS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) the rights to lease

A Ward.—(1) Cruickshank Road near its junction with Wandby Road. (2) Queen's Road near Churchgate Station.

C Ward—(3) Frere Road at the junction with Sandhurst Road.

D Ward.—(4) Tardeo Road near its junction with Warden Road. (5) Grant Road. (6) Lamington Road at its junction with Bellasis Road.

E Ward.—(7) Jacobs Circle near Arthur Road. (8) Victoria Road near the foot of Victoria Road, Overbridge.

F Ward—(9) Parel Chawl Road, Lalbaug.

G Ward—(10) Agra Road junction Dharavi Road, (11) Mahim Causeway junction Mori Road and Lady Jamsetji Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the sites apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
THE KID BROTHER
If you haven't laughed a second in all your born days, you'll Howl when you see the Comedy King's latest Masterpiece.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 pm.
NIGHT LIFE OF NEW YORK
Featuring an all-Star Cast including—
DOROTHY GISH
ROD LA ROCQUE AND ERNEST TORRENCE.
Peppy Story of Metropolitan Jazz and Romance—woven around a Youth from the country, who had painted the old home town red, thrown into the vortex of the Mad whirl of Ceaseless Rounds of Pleasure!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A ROLLICKING FARCE OF A WANDERING BRIDEGROOM
THREE WEEKS IN PARIS
featuring a strong Cast including
MATT MOORE
AND
DOROTHY DEVORE
IN GAY PAREE.
—When it was easy to forget even the whinsome charms of the newly married bride he had so recently left behind.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using
ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar
M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S Draksha-Asava
The Well-known
Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE,
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Harbhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balence from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received, fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	18.64
December	18.63
January	18.50
March	18.60
May	18.53
Middling Spot	18.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	18.10
January	18.17
Middling Spot	18.72

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 11.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 3,000 bales.
" bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.
"

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.40
Fine	7.65
Superfine	7.90
Bengal, Good	7.15
Fully Good	7.40
Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.70
Fully Good zâ	8.00
Fine	8.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Fine	9.10
Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

August zâ	16.90
September	17.20
October	17.30
November	17.35
December	17.50
January	17.55
February	17.55
March	17.70
April	17.70
May	17.75
June	17.75
July	17.90
August	17.90
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Sot	18.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

	Opening	Closing.
August		9.97
September		9.88
October	9.92	9.82
November		9.77
December		9.77
January	9.90	9.80
February		9.78
March	9.91	9.81
April		9.82
May	9.93	9.83
June		9.81
July	9.90	9.81
August		9.77
Middling Spot		10.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales on East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs, Cargoes August shipment sellers 44
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs, Cargoes, August shipment sellers 46-9
Wheat, South Australian, August shipment sellers 45-6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Afloat Value 45

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C and F Calcutta.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, 12-9
Jan.-March per cwt, 12 10 1-2
C and F Bombay,
Oct.-Dec.. per cwt, 12 9 1-2
C and F Karachi,
Oct.-Dec. per cwt, 12 10 1-4

Mosquito Curtains

Of extra strongPure white English nettings
ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES
Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

Square Netting.	Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x6 ft. x 4½ ft.	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft.	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft	8/4/	9/8/

PACKING FREE. POSTAGE EXTRA
Any other size or quality to order.
Special Discount for Trade.
THE UNION TRADING CO.
166, Harrison Road. (CALCUTTA)

LONDON RUBBER.

London. Aug. 11.

Smoker Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, ib. spot sellers 0/9 9-16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £9-3-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £18-15-0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment nominal £17-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton. Sept.-Oct. shipment nominal £17-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment paid £15-6-3
Linseed, Bombay ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £18-0-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Sept.-Dec. delivery sellers 27 7 1-2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt, Jan.-April delivery sellers 28-3

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 11.

Interest, day to day Loans 2 3-4 per cent.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9-32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 9-16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 11.

T T Berlin on London unquoted
T T Amsterdam on London unquoted
T T Brussels on London 24.90
T T Madrid on London 29.15
T T Milan on London closed.
T T Berne on London 25.22
T T Paris on London 124.24
T T London on Prague 163.81

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 11.

Demand Bills 485.09

MILL STORES

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Quotations are:—
Healds—15|40S-32 to 56s, Re. 0-15-0.
Healds—15|40-28s, Rs. 2-8-0.
Reeds Steel—32 to 56s, Re. 0-2-1.
Reeds Steel—28s, Re. 9-3-0.
Elastic Healds, Rs. 17-0-0.
Wire Healds, Rs. 3-0-0.
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion, Rs. 7-8-0.
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion, Rs. 8-4-0.
Flannel Sizing-Plain 66 Kenion, Rs. 3-6-0.
Flannel Sizing-Twill 66 Kenion, Rs. 3-8-0.
Flannel Sizing-Plain 72 Kenion, Rs. 3-10-0.
Flannel Sizing-Twill 72 Kenion, Rs. 3-14-0.
Bandings—Card-rim—Scroll, Re. 0-12-0.
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s, Rs. 1-8-0.
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s, Rs. 1-5-0.
Bandings Spindle 3 ply, Re. 1-0-0.
Rope Lambeth—1-1|2 and 1-3|4, Rs. 1-6-0.
Rope Kenion—1-1|2 and 1-3|4, Rs. 1-8-0.
Pickets—No. 4, Rs. 60-0-0.
Picking—Nands Hairy, Rs. 2-6-0.
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap., Rs. 30-0-0.
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap., Rs. 20-0-0.
Bobbins—Conical-5in. Jap.. Rs. 6-0-0.
Bobbins—Ring-5in. Jap., Rs. 8-0-0.
Bobbins—Ring-6in. Jap., Rs. 8-8-0.
Bobbins—Weft 5-3|8in. Jap., Rs. 5-4-0.
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers, Rs. 11-0-0.
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers, Rs. 9-0-0.
Fillets—Emery, Re. 0-2-3.
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer, Re. 0-10-0.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
		Since 1st Sept. to 9th Aug.	
Europe	894	775,043	396,837
Japan & China	5,559	1,321,841	1,517,296
Coast Ports ...	27,751		25 849
Up-country by Rail ...	106,460		165,303
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...	20,415		16,243
Total	5 468	9,251,610	9,121,528

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 27/32 D D 1/5-7/8.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 August.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 3 mails.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/6 3/16 Aug/Sept.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 277-1/4.
Banks Selling T T 276-3/4
Banks Buying T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 270-1/2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121-3/4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 139-1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 181-3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York—London 4.85-1/2 10th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/8-1/4 11th inst.
London—Japan 1/10-1/4 10th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 10th inst.
London—Belgium 34.90
London—Switzerland 25.22. 10th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Quiet.
Gold Nominal £4-4-11-1/2 10th inst.; £4-4-11-1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready Nominal 27-1/4 10th inst.; 27 5/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward Nominal 27 5/16 10th inst.; 27-3/8. 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59-3/8 10th inst.; 59-1/2 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9/32 per cent 10th inst.; 4 9/32 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 9/16 per cent 10th inst.; 4 9/16 per cent 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1/2 per cent
3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
6 months 3-1/2 per cent.
12 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
		Since 1st September.	
Khandesh ...		306,686	314,926
Central India	84	299 221	313,754
Barsi and Nagar	120	319,193	203,893
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		118,517	69,589
Berar ...		723,684	575,338
Central Provinces ...		308,382	230 471
Total Oomras	204	2,080,683	1,707,971
Dholera	342	383,567	212,477
N.-W. Provinces ...		64,757	58,654
Rajputana ...		55 424	61,744
Sind-Punjab ...		137,083	118,162
Broach ...		269,208	240,022
Coompta & Dharwar	373	144,218	139,291
Westerns-Northerns	61	52,606	73,232
Cocoanada ...		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		36,122	46 206
Persian	52	5,613	5,050
American	80	102,910	364,518
Egyptian and African	100	79,183	88,677
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ...		275	846
Total	1,212	3,411,656	3,117,348

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	290	.....
Bengal Fine	285	275
Bengal FG.	270	265
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	275
Sindh-Punjab FG.	270	265
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315/20
Nagpur Fine	325	315/20
Yeotmal Fine	320	310
Arvi Fine	320	315
Amraoti Fine	315	290
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	265
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia FG.	235	225/30
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	300	275
Purna F.G.G.S.	285	275
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	290
Indore/Ujjain Fine	300	285
Burwah Sanavad Fine	290	.....
Surat	.....	.....
Broach Fine	340	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	325	.....
Cambodia	400	.....
Miraj/Sangli	330	.....
Compta Good	330/35	.....
Dholleras	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 11.

Silver—China bought. Small business. Market steady.

Spot	27 1-4
Forward	27 5-16

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report:—

The American market after registering wide fluctuations this wek shows a nett decline of over three quarters of a cent. The outstanding feature of the week was the publication of first Bureau Report on the 8th instant estimating the condition as on the 1st August at 67.9, the crop at 14,291,000 bales, ginning 87,888 bales, and yield per acre 152.2 lbs. compared with the condition 69.5, crop 13,492,000 bales, ginning 163,000 bales and yield per acre 156.8 lbs. published same time last year. As the official crop estimate turned out to be about half a million bales below the general expectation which was for a figure between 14 3/4 and 15 millions, there was a rush of short-covering which at one time carried the price to 141 points higher but heavy realising and Southern selling appeared at the advance so that at the closing the price was 78 up. In arriving at the very small yield of 152.2 lbs per acre the Agricultural Bureau is reported to have made a liberal allowance for the probable damage by the weevil and the figure of the estimate, according to one cable, is arrived at without considering abandonment in acreage. Doubts have been expressed if the damage will be equal to the allowance made in the report as the weather since its compilation continues favourable to the crop and unfavourable to the weevil, and besides the Government commenting on the Bureau stated that recent rains in Texas were benificial to that crop. At the close of the week the market experienced sudden and unexpected drop in prices of nearly a cent and a half which is reported to be due to no confidence in the lower Government estimate, South selling, continental selling, and indifferent response from the trade but which appears more to be due to the action of bear speculators. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 20.75 on the 8th instant and the lowest 18.51 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being 224 points.

Our local market closes Rs. 16 lower. The market was weak upto the receipt of the Bureau Report when rapidly advanced on much short-covering but again declined sharply at the close of the week owing to a severe break in prices in New York and general selling. The highest rate for Broach-A/May touched during the week was Rs. 388 on the 8th instant and the lowest Rs. 348 1/2, on the 10th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 39. 1/2. With regard to the Mill's strike, attempts were made on the 6th instant open some mills but they failed owing to the resistance and obstruction by the workers. Yesterday's closing rates at 6-30 p.m. are:—Broach-April/May Rs. 359; Broach-July/August Rs. 340; Oomra-Dec/Jan. Rs. 324; Bengal-Dec/Jan. Rs. 289.

The decline of 146 points in the American market that came suddenly at the end of the week due to general heavy selling shows a lack of confidence in a higher level of prices but the decline was quite unexpected so soon after the Bureau figures which were at first construed distinctly bullish. Later cables however put a different construction on the report stating that traders have no confidence in the small government figure. Last year Government Bureau Reports, however proved very accurate and a cable of an authority just before the Bureau also stated that the sincerity of Government report was undoubted. In these circumstances it is difficult for the moment to foreshadow the future course of the market though wide fluctuations are possible in the near future and it is perhaps best to be out of the market just now as opined to-day by one of our Liverpool friends.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Receipts for week ending 9th Aug.

	1928	1927
	Bales	Bales
Bengals	17	512
Oomras	2116	5208
Dholleras ...	2508	907
Broach ...	10	108
Southerns ...	1805	8096
Persians ...	209	312
Americans ...	.....	.....
Egyptians ...	.....	.....
E. Africans ...	1521	2126
Other sorts ...	.....	168
Total ...	8186	17457

Exports for week ending 9th Aug.

	Bales.
United Kingdom ...	1002
Continent ...	3078
China ...	.....
Japan ...	19009
Coast Ports ...	610
Total ...	22712

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe ...	5975
China, Japan & Coast Ports	14440
Total ...	20415

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 9th Aug.

1927-28 ...	3410 444
1926-27 ...	3112839

Exports from 1st Sept. to 9th Aug.

United Kingdom ...	89442	26060
Continent ...	680726	370051
China ...	256000	207502
Japan ...	1065841	1309794
Coast Ports ...	27751	25849
U. S. A. ...	4875	725
Total ...	2124635	1939982

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept. 1927 to 9th Aug. 1928 ... 106,460
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1927 to 9th Aug. 1928 ... 453,534
Same period last year ... 909,856
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th Aug. 1928 ... 1,140,575
Same time last year ... 514,555

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Bales.

Total arrivals of American cotton, 1st Sept. 27 to 9th Aug. 1928 ... 67,234
American cotton at Sea for India to arrive before 31st Aug. 1928 Nil.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 28 to 31st Aug. 1929 ... 3,200
American cotton at Sea for India to arrive after 31st Aug. 1923 ... 400

How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote:—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

Age 6 yrs. Weight 3 st. 2 lb. 2 oz.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Mrs. Baker. This and every other case published by Virol Ltd. are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL
THE FOOD OF LIFE
VIROL, LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

See this trademark and know that the bicycle is a genuine

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Your protection against imitations of the only bicycle in the world built entirely of steel and guaranteed for ever.

Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
312, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW BANVARD COMEDY COMPANY.

When, last year, the promise of the Banvard Musical Comedy Company was followed by so satisfactory a performance, it was hoped that a theatrical revival for Bombay was in sight. The success which attended the visit of that company has encouraged Mr. Banvard to embark upon an extended policy which has for its primary object the bringing of London successes to The East as completely as the circumstances of the business will permit. The first of these new repertoires will be played by the Banvard English Comedy Company, who arrive in Bombay direct from Home by the mail boat next week and are due to give their first performance at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, August 18th. "Rookery Nook", described as one of London's funniest comedies, will be staged on the opening night, and other productions during the ensuing week will include a strong detective play known as "The Joker," "A Cuckoo in the West," and Edgar Wallace's greatest thriller, "The Ringer."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Prior to the arrival of the new Banvard Company there will be a week of rollicking, frolicking screen comedy at the Excelsior Theatre, with Harold Lloyd in another of his inimitable roles. The title of the film is "The Kid Brother," and if laughter is the golden gift of the Gods, then Harold must have a divine spark tucked away in his heart. The actual theme of the film doesn't matter very much. It's just Harold Lloyd doing the wrong thing most of the time during the visit of a circus to a Western town, and the production marks another milestone in his career. Madan's Weekly Review is included in the programme.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Romantic comedy-drama of midnight life on and around Broadway will be screened at the Empire Theatre during the ensuing week under the title of "Night Life of New York." The film merits attention by reason of the fact that a large proportion of the scenes were photographed on the actual locations which they represent, and not on mere "sets" in a studio thousands of miles away. It has thus been possible to incorporate many features of New York life which have never been seen on the screen before. Dorothy Gish and Rod la Rocque play the leading parts in a number of exciting sequences dealing with night clubs, gun fights, taxi races and jazzland at its jazziest, and the love interest is handled in an entirely original manner. A Fables Cartoon and the Pathe Gazette complete the programme at this cinema

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Whilst a story of the night life of New York is being shown at the Empire, the Royal Opera House will screen a film dealing with the gaieties of Gay Paree. When innocents go abroad with no wives to guide them, they are almost certain to encounter trouble, at any rate on the pictures, and "Three Weeks in Paris" shows what happened to a bashful young man amid the bold city's bright lights. He had come over to Paris on business, leaving his bride of a day in New York; and although he tried to be good, he wansn't very, very good—hence the story! An encounter with a French count results in the time-worn choice: "Swords or pistols at dawn", then an acquaintance with the interior of a French prison which has none of the easy-goig discipline of the corresponding institutions in his native land, and finally a curious combination of circumstances within leave him officially dead—so dead, in fact, that his wife draws a substantial insurance claim. What happens then is too priceless to be disclosed here.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

The first five episodes of a new Pathe serial, "Play Ball," will be screened this week at the Edward Theatre. There are all the usual exciting incidents with which this type of film is associated, and spisode follows episode in such a manner that the audience is always kept guessing concerning the outcome of this or that adventure in which one of the principals is implicated. Incidentally, the film includes a large number of scenes dealing with the game of Baseball, as played by some of the finest teams in the United States. The film at the Empress Theatre will be "Night of Love" which has proved a great attraction at the Empire Theatre during the past week, and the programme will be completed with a two-reel comedy entitle "The Movie Mad Maid." There will be Sunday morning shows at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

Those who fail to see during the first run of DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS as "The CAUCHO" should take the earliest opportunity of seeing this magnificent United Artists romance this week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. It is a film marvel without an equal in the annals of the movies! The bigness of the story necessitates the inclusion of two heroines and four villains; the roles of the heroines—beauties of two different types are splendidly portrayed by Lupe Velez and Eve Southern. The centre of attraction is, however "Doug", himself a greater artist altogether, a combination of a death-defying dare-devil performing startling stunts and a romantic lover of a type hiherto unknown to the screen—a bandit of the pampas reformed and spiritually healed. From beginning to end, "Douglas Fairbanks as the Gaucho" holds its audience. The mystery of shrine, the towering peaks, the battles of the Gauchos, the grim odds which face the hero and the lure of gold and fair women are powerful elements for screen success.

Programme also inclues 2 reels comedy.

THE CAPITOL.

Dazzling in its atmospheric splendour, throbbing with drama and inspiring with the artistry of direction, "Love Me and the World is Mine," the Universal production which will open its engagement this week at the Capitol, is truly one of the important milestones in motion picture achievement. Vienna—the gayest and most colourful city in the world, the court life of the spectacular court of Emperor Franz Joseph, the military pageantry of a great European monarchy before the world war, the kaleidoscopic, topsy-turvy amusement park of this fascinating city, the dazzling picturesque street and nooks and crannies of this courtesan among cities, and with all this dramatic, realistic tale in which comedy, pathos, startling realism are combined in an amazing mixture—this is "Love Me and the World is Mine" Great Universal Production. Norman Kerry and Mary Philbin, the romantic lovers of Merry-Go-Round and Phantom of the Opera are together again in this great picture. It is directed by A. E. Dupont the genius who produced "Variety". The programme includes latest Pathe Super Gazette and a Comedy.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

"Three Women," now being shown at the Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, to-night and this week shows how good a picture can be when made under the supervision of a faultless director. Ernest Lubitsch, director of "Three Women" has done his usual excellent work in the production of a picture that everyone should see. He has chosen an exceptional cast to work with, a cast worthy of a great director, and an unusual plot. May McAvoy, Marie Prevost and Pauline Frederick share the tri-stellar honors. Lew Cody, Mary Carr, Willard Louis and Pierre Gendron are some of the other brilliant players. May Mac-Avoy, as the wife of a fickle husband, plays her part in charming sincerity, while Pauline Frederick, who takes the role as her mother and former sweetheart to her husband, seems to have been made for the part. Marie Prevost, as still another sweetheart, is the perfect vampire type. The plot has unusual complications, which all wind up to a very dramatic climax. The settings in the picture are exceedingly artistic, but have a simplicity in their very massiveness. They are typically "Lubitsch." "Three Women" is a perfect combination of unusual plot, excellent acting, and great direction. Don't miss it.

PREVENTION OF OPPRESSIVE ELECTION

BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT AMENDING BILL.

A Bombay Government Gazette published on Saturday gives the text of Bill No. 19 of 1928 a Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925.

In the objects and reasons, it is observed:—

The above amendment is necessary in order to give an opportunity to different parties in municipalities to elect representatives of their parties and to prevent oppressive election by one party to the exclusion of the other.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH AUG. 1928

SUMMARY OF WEATHER.

A break in the rains set in over north-west India and the central parts of the country and the activity of the monsoon during the week was mainly confined to Burma, north-east India and the south of the Peninsula. A depression which formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal at the close of the last week disappeared over south Bengal on the 2nd after causing heavy rain in south-west Bengal on the 1st. The following are some of the noteworthy heavy falls in north-east India and Malabar:—Calcutta 6 in. and Mercara 5 in. on the 1st, Bogra and Gaya 4 in. each on the 2nd, Cochin 4 in. on the 3rd and Dibrugarh 4 in. on the 5th:

2. Burma.—Rainfall occurred, nearly generally in Lower Burma and locally or at a few stations in Upper Burma on all days except the 3rd, on which date Lower Burma alone had local rain.

North-east India, including Orissa.—Nearly general rain fell in Assam between the 2nd and 7th, in Bengal on the first two days and again on the 6th, in Orissa on the 1st and also on the 4th and 5th, in Chota Nagpur on the 2nd and 3rd and in Bihar between the 2nd and 4th. Rain fell locally or at a few stations in Bengal during the rest of the week, in Orissa and Bihar on three other days and in Chota Nagpur on two other nays.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall was neasly genesal in the United Provinces East on the 2nd and 3rd, in the United Provinces West on the 1st and in the Central Provinces East on the 2nd. Local rain or a few falls occurred in the United Provinces West during the rest of the week, in the Central Provinces East on five others days, in the United Provinces East on three other days and in the Central Provinces West on three days.

North-west India.—Rain fell locally on the Punjab hills on the 3rd, 5th and 6th and locally or at a few stations in the hills and plains of the Punjab East and North on the other days, in Kashmir and the North-WWest Frontier Province on two days and in Gujarat on one day.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain fell in the Konkan throughout the week, in Hyderabad North on the 1st, in Mysore on the first two days, in Malabar on the first four and the last two days and in the Madras Deccan on the 5th. Rainfall was local or confined to a few stations in Mysore and Malabar during the rest of the week, in Hyderabad North and the Madras Deccan on three other days, in the Bombay Deccan and Madras South-east on six days, in the Madras Coast North on five days and in Hyderabad South on four days.

v. The week's rainfall is within 20 per cent. of the normal in Lower Burma, Orissa, and Madras South-east. It is 24 per cent. or more in excess in the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Malabar, and 30 per cent. or more in in defect in the remaining divisions.

The rainfall of the period from 1st June to date is 22 per cent or more in excess in Upper Burma, Orissa and Bihar, and 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and the Madras Coast North. In the remaining divisions it is within 20 per cent of the normal.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 12.

The monsoon has been active in the South of the Peninsula and vigorous in North Burma and the sub-montane districts of Assam and Bengal. It has extended along the North Madras Coast and the Western Himalayas, but dry weather prevails over the central parts of the country and northwest India. The temperature is above the normal over the region extending from the Punjab to Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, the Punjab and the Kumaon Hills; and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat Hyderabad south, Madras Deccan, and Madras Coast north. A few falls have occurred in Madras southeast.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy two inches, Myitkyina three, Jalpaiguri and Cherrapunji six, Dibrugarh and Dubri three, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Silchar and Mymensingh one, Burdwan three quarters, Darjeeling and Chakrata half, Murree, Simla and Mount Abu quarter, Veraval trhee quarters Surat half, Karwar three, Mangalore and Vizagapatam two, Marmagoa and Coonoor one, Raichur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Mercara and Kodaikanal half, and Kurnool quarter.

Forecast: Extension in Bengal and into Bihar.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 11th of August, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon has strengthened in Assam and has extended in the interior of the Peninsula but weather continues dry over northwest India outside Gujarat.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in north and central Burma and along the western Himalayas.

Burma.—There has been nearly general rain in Lower Burma, with a few falls in Upper Burma; Tavoy has had 1.3", Bassein 1.5", Myitkyina 1.1", Amherst 0.8" and Kyaukypyu 0.8". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded." Humidity is locally in defect in Tenasserim and Pegu.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen locally in Assam and at a few stations in Bengal and Orissa; Cherrapunji has had 2.9", Jalpaiguri 2.3", Dibrugarh 1.5', Silchar 1.3", Balasore 1.6", Sibsagar 1.2", Tezpur 0.8" and Cox's Bazar 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded in the northern half of the division, and moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity is in defect in most of Bihar and Orissa. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Bihar and the maximum alone in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the Central Provinces East, with a few falls in the Central Provinces West; Seoni has had 1.1" and Jagdalpur 1.0". Skies are heavily clouded in parts of the United Provinces West, and lightly o moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was generally higher than usual; the minimum was above normal in the United Provinces West. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division was 103 deg. at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Northwest India.—Light rainfall has occurred locally in Gujarat at a few stations in the Punjab hills. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and lower Sind, and practically clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the Punjab, north Rajputana and east Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the Punjab East and North, and the maximum alone in the North-West Frontier Province nd Rajputana East. The thermometer ose yesterday afternoon to 109 deg. at Dalbandin and Mirjawa.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the rest of the Madras Presideney, Coorg and Hyderabad South, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan; Marmagao has had 2.9in., Ratnagiri 0.9in., Sholapur 0.8in., Nellore 0.6in. and Karwar, Raichur and Mercara 0.5in. each. Skies are overcast in the Konkan, Malabar, Mysore and the Madras Coast North, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad and the Madras Coast North.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—August 11th, Dinhatta (Bengal) 6.4in.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 21 hours 8 minutes, on Friday, the 10th August.

A scene from "Golden gang" which is being shown at the Krishna Cinema

DODGE BROTHERS

Senior Line

A Car of Distinguished Excellence

You will find many attractive sixes on motor row, but none that conveys more forcefully than Dodge Brothers Senior the impression of distinguished excellence.

You will find high-priced sixes performing brilliantly on city pavements, but you will not find the Senior's equal at near the Senior price. Where road conditions are well nigh impossible and all but the mighty are beaten at the start, Dodge Brothers Senior reveals its superiority with an emphasis that commands respect.

Sole Agents :—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
16, New Queen's Road, - - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

MAGIC IN JEWELS?

SOME ANCIENT SUPERSTITIONS

There is magic in jewels. In the emerald or the sapphire, the ruby or the diamond, there is a witchery which is a part of the soul of all human beings. It has always been so, since the earliest days of men and women.

An occult power was attributed to beautiful gems. which were often worn as talismans and amulets, because of their magical quality (says Pola Negri, the popular film "star", in a London contemporaty.)

In ancient days the diamond, the hardest stones, was believed to possess attributes like those of an Aladdin's lamp. Collections of such stones, some with, and some without, intrinsic value, but all of which are supposed to possess occult powers, are still handed down from father to son in many Hindu families in India —that storehouse of rare gems.

Scientists tell us that our love of gems emanates from a pebble mania that is inherent in the human race, and that this mania was first responsible for the discovery of precious stones.

Curiously enough. in the Middle Ages, and later, precious stones, were supposed to have tremendous medicinal value. A price list of a firm of German druggists, printed in 1757, lists all the precious stones as components of "tonics" to protect the heart against poison and plague. The following precious stones were regarded as being indispensable to every drug store: Jacinth, saphire, emerald, topaz, margaritha (pearl), coral, hematite, aetites, and jasper. When the gems failed to produce cures, this was attributed to the fact that the stones were not genuine.

Agate was supposed to cure the bites of spiders and scorpions, quench thirst, and cure fevers. Beryl was credited with curing quincy and swollen glands, and also eye trouble and hiccoughs. Carbuncles were credited with making those who wore them proof against poison, and also immune to sadness, evil thoughts, and dreams If coral and emeralds were wrapped in the skin of a cat they would drive off mortal fever—provided they were attached to the neck of a patient.

A diamond was supposed to have six flavours—sweet, sour, salty, pungent, bitters, and acrid. Since diamonds were reputed to have all of these qualities, is it strange that they were also supposed to cure all diseases and lesion all ls. The diamond has since the earliest time, been prized as an ornamental stone.

The emerald was especially treasured by the mediaeva because, if suspended from the neck of a child, it was believed to preserve that child from epileptic convulsions and prevent to falling-sickness.

Jacinth was noted as an antidote for poisons! Jade lessened pain and had many other magical properties.

Jasper cured colic and had a beneficial effect upon the circulation of the blood. Sapphire was supposed to taste "bitter and lukewarm," and to have a remedial action "against phlegm, bile and flatulence" and boils.

The blood-stone has a peculiar religious significance, being used frequently in Christian ornaments, particularly in Russia. The sardonyx as emblematic of the Star of Bethlehem, also has a deep Christian significance.

For many centuries the opal was under a cloud, owing to the erroneous fancy that it was associated with ill-luck, possibly due to the comparative fragility of the gem. However, Queen Victoria did much to dispel this fallacy, for she wore the gem constantly and brought it back into favour, so that now the opal is quite a favourite bridal gift.

Probably the greatest number of legends has been woven around diamonds and pearls, the stories ranging from magic tales to mysteries, murders, and tales of fatal gems.

But I truthfully believe that there is a certain inherent mystical quality in jewellery. I possess many beautiful jewels, and each makes me reflect a different mood. I believe this is due to thousands of years of mysticism which is born in the blood and bred in the human race.

I put my faith in my jewels. In my pictures I wear my jewels as they befit the mood of the part I believe that I shall reflect, and my audiences feel the peculiar qualities in them which the human race has always recognised.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.

73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

Signs of an early settlement of the prolonged textile strike in Bombay are visible. No time has been lost in giving effect to the resolution passed in the Bombay Legislative Council a few days back to appoint a Conciliation Board. The resolution urged a conference between the representatives of the workers and the mill-owners with a Government member and there discuss the whole question and explore avenues of a settlement honourable to both sides. This resolution has, we understand from authoritative sources, been now given a practical shape. A Committee has been appointed with two representatives of mill-owners and two of the Workers' Joint Strike Committee with the Hon. the Home Member of the Government of Bombay, presumably, as president, whose decision in all matters of dispute will be final. It is refreshing that both parties have unreservedly agreed to this proposition and on this understanding fresh pourparlers for a settlement of a long drawn out strike are to be conducted. This gives the strike situation a definite turn for the better and any day the mills may be thrown open. Pending the result of the decision of this Conciliation Board, the mill-owners are not to enforce their new Standardisation Schemes and the operatives will be engaged on pre-strike wages and conditions. On the broad-mindedness and the spirit of give-and-take that the parties concerned display will depend the termination of a strike which has been more disastrous to both sides than any previous ones.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

'MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S' COMMENTS

The "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial on the Bardoli Satyagraha writes as under:—

The "No Land Tax" campaign in Bardoli has been a source of increasing anxiety to the Governor of Bombay, who has now told the Legislative Council that unless the representatives concerned assure him within fourteen days that organised resistance to the tax will cease the Government will take full measures to enforce obedience to the law. The threat is a grave one, and was obviously made with a full sense of responsibility. The exclusion of Indians from the Simon Commission has already involved us in a most unfortunate conflict with the Indian intelligensia, and we are now in danger of being forced into a struggle with the ryot. As is well known, Bardoli Taluk was carefully organised in 1922 by Mr. Gandhi to refuse the payment of land tax on purely political grounds, but the plan was cancelled at the last moment and never put into operation. Thereafter Bardoli Taluk resumed its normal peaceful existence till its turn came for the resettlement of the land tax. The Indian settlement officer recommended an increase of 30 per cent. His superior took exception to the grounds on which this recommendation was based, and himself proposed a slightly smaller increase on different grounds. The Government finally decided to limit the increase to 22 per cent, and this decision appears at the time to have satisfied the majority in the Legislative Council. But the ryots of Bardoli contended that they were not in a position to pay any increase at all, and that this would become apparent if the budget of the average small landholder were scrutinised. This objection is not peculiar to Bardoli. It is raised in every taluk which comes up for re-settlement. What is peculiar about the Bardoli case is the fact that the ryots have once already been thoroughly organised to resist payment of the land tax, and that the politicians now see their opportunity and are taking advantage of it to bring the ryot into collision with the Executive.

Though the Bardoli ryots allege certain errors and inaccuracies in the work of settlement officer and commissioner, they do not attempt to show that their taluk has been treated more hardly than other taluks, or that the settlement officers have failed to bring to notice any economic drawbacks peculiar to Bardoli. Their real contention is that in spite of the rise in prices there should be no increase in the assessment, because most of the land is owned by the small holders who are barely able to make both ends meet. This proposition is a plausible one, but if it is admitted for Bardoli it must be admitted for every taluk in India, for in most Indian taluks the small-holders are decidedly more numerous and worse off than in Bardoli, which is by Indian standards a prosperous tract.

Thus we see that the Bardoli ryots are not merely complaining of the vagaries of a particular settlement officer they are raising a great question of financial policy, for the increase of revenue accruing from resettlements is a main factor in the finance of Indian provincial Governments. Should Government leave the whole of the gain accruing from the rise of prices in the pockets of the small-holder, or should it claim a share and use it to help him? The decision of such a question, not of fact but of high policy, can scarcely be left to an independent committee whose impartiality would not atone for its irresponsibility and ignorance of financial exigencies. The ultimate responsibility for the imposition of direct taxation can never safely be retained by the Executive. It can and should be thrown upon the Legislature. Even in 1919 the Joint Parliamentary Committee showed itself uneasy about the retention by the Executive of unlimited responsibility for the reassessment of the land tax. Pending the appearance of that Commission's report the work of reassessment might stayed.

"SACRIFICE" AT BALLIWALLA THEATRE

SUCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE BY AMATEURS

(From Our Dramatic Correspondent).

The Bombay Amateurs deserve to be congratulated on the very successful performance they gave to a large and cosmopolitan audience at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre on Saturday when they staged Tagore's "Sacrifice". The main scene of the original is the Temple of Kali, the Amateurs, however, made a departure. In doing so there was the danger that the slightest discrepancy in the true interpretation of the plot might mar the appeal of an otherwise marvellous plot. But the Bombay Amateurs successfully kept up the thread with stage effect as well. And for this the credit should go to Mr. S. Abraham, (Director) whose originality of interpretation and understanding of the histrionic art contributed to the success. His appearance on the stage as King Govinda was testimony to this.

As regards the actors I concur with "A Critic" who gave expression to his "reflections on the acting as noticed on the stage" in the "Chronicle". But I wonder how a close observer—as he appears to be,—like him could have omitted to mention Aparna, the beggar woman, so well and strikingly acted by Mr. M. S. Laxminarayan; for when he states that Jaisingh "succeeded to the extent of making the audience feel those emotions, and he was well supported by the Priest, the King and the Queen," he forgets that Jaisingh's mental revolution is due to this beggar woman who reveals to the world "the falsehood that sucks the lifeblood of man in the guise of the divine". This omission ought not have been made.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 12.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been active in the south of the Peninsula and has extended along the north Madras Coast, but dry weather prevails over the central parts of the country and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan Mysore and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Hyderabad South, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, the Konkan, Mysore and the Madras Presidency, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula the central parts of the country, the United Provinces, Rajputana and the north and east Punjab, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind the Punjab the United Provinces and the central parts of the country. Temperatures were above normal in the east Central Provinces, the United Provinces and most of the Punjab. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 105 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—No large change.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mount Abu	0.18"
Rajkot	0.15"
Veraval	0.78"
Surat	0.40"
Ratnagiri	0.41"
Marmagao	0.98"
Karwar	3.12"
Belgaum	0.08"
Bangalore	0.43"
Mangalore	1.85"
Calicut	0.39"
Cochin	0.52"
Trivandrum	0.05"
Madras	0.12"
Cuddapah	0.01"
Masulipatam	0.23"
Cocanada	0.08"
Colombo	0.38"

ONE UNION FOR G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN

MORE SUPPORT FROM MOFUSSIL STATIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

A mass meeting of the Railway workers was held at Igatpuri on August 4 and the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that all the members of the Igatpuri Branch, G. I. P. Railway Employees' General Union assembled to-day here in a general meeting approve the amalgamation of the two Unions, viz., the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's Union with our Union the G. I. P. Railway E. U. Union already effected on the 2nd August, 1928, in Bombay.

Resolved that the list of grievances submitted by the Head Office Executive of the new amalgamated Union at their general meeting on 2nd August, 1928, in Bombay to the Agent for redress be unanimously approved and the Agent be asked to remove the same at the earliest.

Resolved that the action of some labour leaders and Railway staff on the G. I. P. Railway in starting separate and sectional Unions be strongly condemned and they be requested to join our new amalgamated Union so as to see that there shall be only one Union on the G. I P. Railway.

Resolved that the A. S. R. S. and all Europeans and Anglo-Indians on the G. I. P. Railway be requested to join the new G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

Resolved that the resolution passed in the general meeting on 2nd August, 1928, in Bombay that an extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union be held not later than 10th September, 1928, at which representatives from all branches on the line should attend to take decision on the reply of the Agent and to decide upon the further course of action for the achievement of all demands put forth be approved.

A mass meeting of Railway workers was held at Lonavla on August 6, when the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the members of the Railwaymen's Union extremely regrets the action taken by the proprietors of the Tutorial High School in dispensing with the services of our comrade Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and condemns that they have done so, without any provocative cause.

This meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union completely sympathises with the sufferings of Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and his family, for the pecuniary loss he has suffered thereby and cordially hope to do their might in helping him to outstand all difficulties.

This meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Lonavla, is glad to express that the two divisions of the Railway Staff and the Workmen's Union have been henceforth united into one body of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

This meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union cordially sympathises with the strikers of the S. I. Railway and expresses their grief at their hardships and sufferings and further more heartily supports them and prays to God for their unique success.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union of Lonavla, draws the attention of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, to the former resolutions passed against the Boiler Maker Chargeman of Lonavla, and Workshop Mestri of Engineering Department, Lonavla, and requests the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for their immediate removal as the harassment has reached its climax.

This meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Lonavla, condemns the procedure adopted by the D. V. S. Byculla, in introducing 12 hours' shift for two days in a week, to bring Geneva Conventions into force and protest against the same arrangement as it is against the rules of Geneva Conventions.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "MACEDONIA"

Mr. S M Khan Alvi, Mr. Alluni Mr. A K Arthur, Mr. A A de C Andrade Lt.-Col. J S Barker, Mr. L & Mrs. Beale, Mr. J H Beater, Mr. R M Billmoria. Mr J Bliss, Major J F Bourke, Mr. A G F C & Mrs. Branco, Miss Branco, Mr. P S Brar Mr. F X V A Brito, Mr. Brown, Mr J Bryce, Capt. D G Buxton, Mr. R A Conlay, Mr. R Campbell, Mrs. & Infant Campbell, Mr. H P Chatterjee Mrs. & Infant Clegg, Mr. W H Dod, Mr. F H Driver, Mr. U C Dubey, Mr. R C Dudt, Miss R Ehrensperger, Miss Erry, Mr. Findlay, Mr. B Gandhy, Mr. A C Gardner, Mr. F J C de S B Gomes Miss Greenfield, Mr. G R G Huddleston, Mr. Janston, The Hon'ble Lady Jackson, Mr. S L Jindal, Mr. B K Kapur, Mr. P Keddie, Mr. A R Khan, Miss K D Khanna, Lt.-Col. G C B & Mrs. Lock, Mr. McDonell Mr. J K & Mrs. Mehta and Maid Mr. J C Moore, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. A D Melville, Mr. V K R Menon, Rev. C J Millman, Mr. A N Mitter, Mr. P N Mitra, Mr. B K Mukerjee, Mr. Mullin Mr. R Nicoll, Mr. N C Niyogi, Mr. S C Niyogi, Sir, Dinshaw M Petiti, (Bart.) Mr. N L Patel, Mr. H R Powis, Mr. E D Price Mrs. Prosser, Mr. L P E Pugh, Mr. E M Rahimtulla & Child Mr. W P Randell, Mr. D Ritchie, Mrs. Romer, Mr. S. S. Lal Srivastana, Mr. W Sturrock Mr. B P Surti, Capt. A E Trick, Mr. W D West, Major R J Wilkinson, Mr. R T Wishart.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Protest against disallowing portrait of Mahatma in V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, 1-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Mashruvala:—Ishverdas (Balubhai) Ichharam, expired yesterday night at 11-30 at his residence "Topivala's Mansion", "Sandhurst Road."

B. P. YOUTH LEAGUE CONCERT.

A concert has been arranged in aid of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, on Saturday (25th inst.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. A very interesting programme has been arranged, and some of the leading artists will figure in it.

BOMBAY AND SUBURBAN HINDU CONFERENCE, BASSEIN.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Conference will be held at the residence of Mr. T. B. Galwankar at Bassein, to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. to review the work done so far and to make further arrangements for the holding of the Conference.

OUTLINES OF INDIAN CIVILISATION.

The last lecture in the above series on "Monuments of India" will be delivered by Prof. K. T. Shah to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at St. Xavier's College Indian Research Institute. The lecture as usual will be illustrated with slides.

DISALLOWING PORTRAIT OF MAHATMA

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

A meeting of all the students of V. J. Technical Institute will be held at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at Matunga to pass a resolution sympathising with the students of the Textile Department and requesting the Board of the Institute to consider the decision of the Chairman in disallowing the portrait of Mahatmaji to be woven on a loom.

Mr. Bhagwanji Bhimbhai Desai, an old student of the Institute and the weaving master of Kaiser-i-Hind and the Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd. will preside on the occasion.

G. WARD DISTRICT C. C.

An extraordinary general body meeting of the above committee will be held on Wednesday (15th inst) at 8-30 p.m. in the above Committee's office to consider the council recommendation re: Khadi Shop of this Committee."

DASTUR MEHERJIRANE & EMPEROR JEHANGIR.

Shams-ul Ulama Dr. Jivanji. Modi, will deliver a discourse at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road), on the occasion of the 19th Anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, on Monday (the 20th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Revd. Fr. H. Heras, S. J. Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, will kindly preside. The subject of the lecture is "The Petition in Persian verse of Dastur Kaikobad Meherjirane to the Moghul Empero Jehangir." The discourse is open to the public.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Bombay Co-operative Institute offers itself to render a useful social service by arranging some magic lantern and ordinary lectures on "Co-operaton" in different centres of Bombay, during the ensuing Ganpati Festival. Those desirous of availing themselves of he opportunity should see between 6 and 7 p.m. or write to the Secretary Bombay Co-operative Institute, Servant of India Society. Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held at the Watson's Hotel Building, 1st floor, Esplanade Road, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) to approve the repoprt of the work of the Association and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1928. (2) to fix a date for the annual general meeting of the Association. (3) to consider a letter from Government regarding Age of Consent Bill. (4) to consider a letter of invitation received from the All Parties' Conference. (5) to consider letter from Mr. K. C. Lalkaka regarding Parsi Federal Council. (6) any other business that may be permitted by the Chairman.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Social Service League Bombay, will be held on Sunday, 19th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to transact the following business:—

1. Reading and adoption of the annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1926.

2. Consideration of other matters that may be brought before the meeting with the Chairman's consent.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1928.

"Subterfuge is not a pleasant word to hear applied to officials of the Government of India, but in this case it seems appropriate" — Hot words these. Anglo-India will writhe in anger when it reads them. Our sense of irresponsibility seems to grow unfortunately. Encouraged by their criticisms of the system of Government our newspapers are now becoming positively impudent—accusing the officials of subterfuge.

• • • •

These Indians, our critics will say, are becoming impossible. If a question is answered in the Assembly couched in expert language,—they call it subterfuge. If it is not answered as being against public interests it is subterfuge. If a Government member opposes a resolution on administrative grounds it is subterfuge. And if a Bill is objected to as harmful to a certain class, it is again subterfuge. What is going to become of India and Indians? However, the "trustees" have courage. They mean to see the business through.

• • • •

But I have unnecessarily alarmed you. I ought to have told you that the quotation is from a leader in the Calcutta "Statesman" and the case referred to is neither a question, nor a resolution, nor a bill.

• • • •

It is in regard to the offence that the Government of India are committing in coming down to Delhi on the 20th of October instead of on the 15th as required by the Secretary of State.

• • • •

Raja Narendranath of Lahore (Retired Punjab Civil Servant) has recently been sinned against. He wrote a memorandum for the Simon Commission "directed towards one end, namely, to paralyse, if not actually to destroy, the demon of communalism." And he has been misunderstood by his critics who think that the one end it directed towards was the paralysis, if not the actual destruction, of Indian self-government.

• • • •

Nothing can be farther from this. He believes in Dominion Status and to achieve it he is prepared to give of his best. In fact he is prepared to sacrifice the whole reserve of his lung power—but with just a little proviso.

• • • •

Says he, "the moment he was convinced that the virus of communalism would not penetrate the army and it was possible for them to have a nationalistic army, from that moment he would be the loudest claimant of Dominion Status."

• • • •

You see he is rightly afraid of the virus or demon of communalism. Remove or at least paralyse it and the Raja's lungs will be at your service. But how to do it? You may assure him that if only he were to exercise a little self-imposed self-denying ordinance, he will be contributing to the eradication of the virus.

• • • •

But while I personally believe in your prescription, I am not quite so sure about the Raja. Having been a Commissioner in the Punjab he has ceased to be unsophisticated.

• • • •

"Really I think that the world has gone mad about celebrities", says George Bernard Shaw. I agree. I myself know of certain celebrities who have got the power of inducing madness into their fellow-beings. And the bright coterie is growing, the latest addition being the Bombay Council "Seven" who have just received the historic cable from the celebrated Simon.

• • • •

Manager of Theatrical Touring Company (at half-time interval): "By heavens! We're in a fix—The leading lady has gone off and hasn't come back."

Actor-Partner: "Never mind—neither have the audience."

VARIETY CONCERT AT BALLIWALA THEATRE.

In aid of the starving strikers of this City a 'variety concert' is arranged to be performed at the "Balliwala Theatre" on Friday the 17th instant, at 9 p.m. Tickets can be had of (1) Girni Kamgar Union, Poibawadi, (2) Lilavati Press, Girgaum, and (2) Hindustan Press, Dalal St. Fort. Volunteers with Tickets are also going round the City. Rates:—Rs. 5|12, Rs. 4|8, Rs. 3|6, Rs. 2|14; Rs. 1|2, As. 9|, and As. 4|-.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is the statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th August 1928, to 6 a.m. of 11th August, 1928:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera atack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 70. Total mortality this day last year was 68.

BRAHMAKSHATRIYAS AND CLERICAL POSTS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government have decided that Brahmakshatriyas should be regarded as belonging to advanced classes for the purposes of recruitment to clerical posts.

HELP TO JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Mill Strike Committee, Bombay, has received the following donations in aid of the Fund started by it for the relief of the mill-workers:—

10 bags of rice, from the Bombay Calcutta Canvassing Co., through Mr. Dosa Harji.

78 bags of rice from the Sewing Thread Merchants' Association, Bombay, through Mr. Sulemanji Kaderbhoy.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children will be held in the President's Room today (Monday) at 2-21 p.m. (B. T.)

PASS FOUND.

A Third class monthly season ticket No. 8601 between Masjid Bunder and Matunga issued in favour of Jaboobai Tulsi has been found.

The owner can take delivery of the same from the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 139 Medows Street, Fort, between the hours of 3 to 6 p.m.

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

6364 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of Jul 1928:

Vedic Department: indoor 348; outdoor 1,344; total 1,765.

Surgical Department: indoor 525; outdoor 1,755; total 2,103.

Surgical Department: insoor 525; outdoor 1971; total 2,496.

Total indoor 1,294; outdoor 5,070; total 6,364.

Operations:—

Major 12; Minor 74.

N. S. D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND.

The following contributions were received towards the funds of the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind in June and July 1928.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay Rs. 100/; Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 100/; H. E. The Viceroy of India Rs. 50/; Esplanade High School Poor Box Rs. 151/; Mr. Rustomji P Mehta Rs. 25/; H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar Rs. 20/; Bai Avabai J. Billimoria Rs. 15/; Mr. T. C. Mehta Rs. 10/; Miss Jerbanoo Sorabji Bharucha Rs. 10/; Mr. B. B. Lackary Rs. 10/; Mr. Rustomji J. Mistry Rs. 10/; Mr. Hormusji A. Banker Rs. 11/; The Collector of Bombay Rs. 10/; Mr. Manchershaw Kharshetji Jeejibhoy Rs. 10/; Mrs. Manekbai Piropshaw Jeejibhoy Rs. 10/; Mr. Fardoonji Kharshetji Bhesania Rs. 10/; Mr. D. Byramji Rs. 7/; Mr. J. B. Reporter Rs. 5/; Mr. G. B. Repoprter Rs. 5/; Mr. N. V. Bhagay Rs. 5/; Mr. J. R. Pandye Rs. 2/; Charity Box at Padwal's Re. 1/. Total Rs. 577/.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

The following students have passed the National Union of Teachers's Accountancy Examination held in April 1928:—

First Class:—1. Frederirk Hyam (Distinction), 2. D. P. Chojar (Distinction), 3. S. S. Kulkarni, 4. R. M. Mehta, 5. C. M. Shah, 6. K. S. Subramaniam, 7. K. G. Varmah, 8. K. C. Wadia.

Second Class:—1. M. N. Antia, 2. A. P. Bandodkar, 3. M. N. Boatwalla, 4. D. S. Chaudhari 5. P. J. Cursetji, 6. S. S. Shetty, 7. D. G. Sambhare, 8. R. J. Pandya.

The result works out at 80 per cent.

SIMLA, Aug. 11.

H. E. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab arrived here today.

There will be some minor military manoeuvres in the Northern Command about the end of November or the beginning of December. They will probably last about a week.

5 ADVANTAGES OF
RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1928.

AN IMPUDENT DOCUMENT

The lengthy memorandum on Reforms submitted to the Simon Commission by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India bears all the marks of an all-British product. It is an unbashed and impudent plea for perpetuating the ill-gotten privileges and monopolies of the British capitalist clique in India and of their kinsmen of the bureaucracy who continue to obey loyally and zealously the principle of rule implied in Lord Curzon's dictum 'Ours to administer; yours to exploit'. It need hardly be added that the Associated Chambers are overwhelmingly European and include but a springling of Indian members. The memorandum needs to be carefully examined by Indians as it seems likely to have been "inspired" and to have much in common with the memoranda prepared by officials in the provincial and central Governments. The Chambers have the impudence to start with the insolent assumption "that there is a lack of evidence to show that Indians are capable of governing themselves". From this insulting assumption they draw the equally insulting conclusion that Britain cannot "hand over the destinies of minorities, the depressed classes and those who are economically most helpless to the control of an indigenous oligarchy unless that oligarchy gives proof of being as willing to constitute itself a trustee for the whole body of the Indian peoples, regardless of race creed and caste as the British Government has been". The Chambers thus proceed to recommend that the Government of India should be made even more bureaucratic than they are now and that "until the Government of India is responsible to the Indian legislature", the Secretary of State "must continue to control the Government of India" and even the Provincial Governments "in the event of a break-down of Government and a consequent suspension of the constitution of a province".

TRAVESTY OF DEMOCRACY.

We shall now see how the Chambers seek to make the Government of India more bureaucratic. They gratuitously assume that the Assembly has all along been "an irresponsible opposition". They next refer to the evil effects, pointed out by the Mont-ford Report, of giving powers of criticism without responsibility and quote President Lowell's maxim that "an irremovable Governor and a popularly elected Assembly are a contrivance for causing friction and perpetuating it". They then conclude:

"The alternatives, therefore, are to go forward and make the Government of India responsible to the Assembly or to strengthen the Government's position sufficiently to enable it to carry all such measures as it considers to be highly desirable but which could not rightly be certified as essential to the interests of India."

But having stated these inevitable alternatives, instead of "going forward", the Chambers state that "the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly show that it would be in the highest degree unwise to confer any greater powers upon that body at present". They go backward and propose to reduce the elected majority in the Assembly. They suggest that "the strength of the Government parties should be made approximately equal to what may be anticipated will be the strength of the anti-Government party". As if they had not gone back enough, they further propose that "the present system of direct election (to the Assembly) should be abandoned because Indian elected members are not in any sense representatives of the people"! They make the further grotesque suggestion "that the majority of the elected members of the Assembly should be elected by colleges composed of both Houses of the provincial legislatures", the Associated Chambers having also proposed that every Province should have a Second Chamber whose members are to be partly elected by the electorates of the Council of State and partly nominated by Government. It is hard to imagine a more perverse travesty of democracy or grosser adulteration of the legislatures.

MOCKERY OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Having ensured a thoroughly irresponsible Central Government and provided for thoroughly subservient Second Chambers even for the provinces, the framers of this precious Constitution apply to it the veneer of provincial autonomy. Of this they make mighty and hypocritical display. But in doing this they make some important admissions which deserve to be noted. They admit that under dyarchy "Ministers in no province have been wholly responsible to the elected members of the legislature and consequently they have been regarded by many Indians as to some extent a subordinate branch of the bureaucratic Government". The majority of the Chambers rightly argue —a minority would not transfer the department of Law and Order—that making the provincial Government completely responsible to the Legislature will induce a higher sense of responsibility among the Ministers as well as the Councillors and would make it unnecessary for the Governor to use his extraordinary powers. The Chambers say: "When the bureaucracy is no longer involved in trying to work the political machine, political feelings will perhaps not be roused against it to the same extent and Indian politics may be expected to take on the character of natural rivalry between party groups". This is quite true and the same considerations could well have induced the Chambers to propose that the Central Government too should be made responsible to the legislature. Without responsibility at the top irresponsibility in the provinces is extremely limited. It is also made precarious by the dangerous provision that the irresponsible Central Government "should be given powers in case of necessity to intervene and in fact to suspend the Constitution". The value of the provincial autonomy is further reduced by the provision of "special safeguards resting with the Governor and Governor-General in Council to protect officers from persecution or unfair punishment" and by the proposed continuance of communal representation and official nomination. It is significent that after all the solicitude shown for the depressed classes the Chambers offer them nothing better than nomination.

CAPITULATION.

In short, for the small concession of a dubious sort of provincial autonomy the Chambers exact an unconscionable price viz. (1) that the Government of India is to be made more irresponsive to the Legislature, (2) that it is to be further empowered to intervene in the affairs of the provinces, (3) that the Legislatures are to be crippled, the central by the abandonment of direct election and the provincial by the institution of Second Chambers and (4) "safeguards" are to be provided for the administration of police. Not satisfied with this, the Chambers further demand that "the Indian legislatures shall not be in a position to imperil the existence or development of any commercial or industrial interests established in India by legislation or taxation indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character". All this is euphemism for the perpetuation of the illegitimate vested rights and privileges of the Europeans in India, for her naked and unashamed exploitation for England's benefit. It is obviously meant to make legislation like Mr. Haji's Coastal Shipping Reservation Bill impossible. The Chambers are out to introduce the Capitulations system which for years fettered the freedom of Turkey, Persia and China and which they have at last abolished. Indians will certainly respect the legitimate rights and interests of the Europeans but no capitulations or continuation of special privileges is thinkable. The Chambers' scheme of Reforms may be important as betokening the trend of feeling among Europeans, official and non-official. Judged by its merits, it is not worth the paper on which it is written. The era of political and economic exploitation by foreigners is doomed. Let British capitalists note this fact. India is determined to be free. She is equally determined not to deal unjustly with any foreigners. But she will see to it that her sons and daughters are as complete masters in their own country as Englishmen are in England.

IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

The Imperialism of Western Powers is feverishly busy in Egypt and the Middle East. Britain dictates to Egypt, a craven set of pro-British Egyptians being found ready to do Britain's bidding. France shows the mailed fist in Syria, M. Ponsot, the French High Commissioner, suspending the Constituent Assembly of Syria for three months because his "request" to that body "to delete articles in the constitution which he considered irreconcilable with the Mandate", was ignored. M. Ponsot, in other words, requested the Constituent Assembly to commit political suicide and for the crime of its refusing to obey this "request," he decided to put it into a state of coma. "It had to be done," declared Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Mussolini, when he secured from King Fuad the dissolution of the Legislature whose strongly Wafdist sympathies were an eyesore to him. That is precisely M. Ponsot's point of view. And it is significant that in Syria as well as in Egypt, autocratic anxiety to administer without Parliament puts forward the fatuous plea that "internal reform" is what these countries require. According to their real rulers, France and Britain respectively, they are in urgent need of commercial exploitation. In the case of Egypt, it is clear that the deliberations which will shortly be taking place in London between Lord Lloyd, Sir John Maffey, the Governor-General of the Sudan and Ibrahim Fahmy Bey, the Egyptian Minister of Works, assume an ominous importance when it is remembered that Britain's great desire is to control the waters of the Nile. As the usurper of the Sudan, Britain now threatens to hold Egypt at her heel by becoming the arbitrary regulator of Egypt's degree of enjoyment of the precious fluid which alone stands between her and starvation.

FUTILE SPECULATION.

No speculation would be more futile and fatuous than that the object of which is to apportion the honours of the Bardoli settlement to any one except the peasants and their leader. For, as we have pointed out, on previous occasions, it is the Bardoli Satyagrahis alone who have really won the victory and who have been the true architects of the settlement. The terms that have been finally agreed are the only criterion in this matter. Except an inquiry into the coercive measures adopted to recover land revenue, the Satyagrahis have secured everything they had demanded. Until the last moment they remained firm in their demand and, as Mahatma Gandhi points out, it was generous on the part of Mr. Vallabhbhai to waive the condition about enquiry into coercive measures, seeing that the lands forfeited, including lands sold, were to be restored, the Talatis were to be reinstated and the minor matters were to be attended to. Apart from the restoration of forfeited lands, reinstatement of the Talatis and other conditions, from the Satyagrahis' point of view the two most essential matters were an enquiry acceptable to them and refusal to pay the old assessment until the enquiry was established. In these matters they have received full satisfaction. But it is no detraction from the credit which is due to them to congratulate the Government of Bombay on the statesmanship they have shown in withdrawing from the untenable position they took up when His Excellency the Governor elected to make his unfortunate speech in the Council—especially in respect of payment of enhanced assessment. They might have persisted in the foolish policy dictated from Whitehall to attempt "crush" the movement and in the attempt have imperilled the existence of the Empire itself. That they did not do so and realised in time that they could not crush the movement and were bound to be beaten is due to the fact that the finer instincts of Sir Leslie Wilson asserted themselves. And that is no small contribution which His Excellency and his advisers made to the settlement.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT

BY VERITAS).

Though the whole country is practically united in the expression of satisfaction over the termination of the Bardoli dispute and in congrathlating the Sardar of the campaign and his brave volunteers and the determined peasants, the truth about the seitlement is realised by few. I do not claim to have been behind the scenes and cannot, therefore, reveal things like those revealed by Mr. Nariman. But I do claim to read between the lines and hope that you will permit me to place before your readers my reading.

THE FIRST STAGE.

What then was the first stage? The first stage was the break-up of negotiations at Surat and its aftermath viz., H. E.s fateful—as it seemed, and fatuous as it proved—pronouncement of the 23rd July, casting the whole responsibility of fulfilling the two conditions precedent for the appointment of an inquiry—viz., the payment of the enhanced assessment and the calling off of the Satyagraha—on the Surat Members. Neither His Excellency, nor his advisers, realised for a moment the preposterous nature of the demand. What had the Surat members to do with either of the two conditions? The man who had to satisfy the conditions simply ignored that part of the speech as childish and explained in a brief press statement that he was not fighting for the vindication of the legitimacy of Civil Disobedience.

THE SECOND STAGE.

What happened during the fourteen days I shall allow Mr. Nariman and others to speak about. The scramble during these days for proving their own self-importance, on the part of all and sundry, was as apparent as unseemly. The Surat members failed in their obvious duty to place the bare truth before the Government viz., that it was not in their power to fulfil the conditions and that they should address their threat or appeal to the proper quarters. But Government knew the truth of the situation as well as the members themselves and both—sharers in the guilt of befogging the truth—conspired to have the Sardar at Poona in order that the situation created by that fatuous speech might be saved. This was done, the Sardar always ready for a settlement went to Poona, not quite sanguine, and returned in a day. What exactly transpired there is a matter for speculation, but several members went to Surat, obviously at the instance of Government, to co-operate with the Collector in getting the sold lands retransferred to the original owners. About the facts of the Surat happenings Mr. Munshi has left no manner of doubt. The second stage—in the settlement now arrived—viz., the letter of the M.L.C.'s—over a curious medley of signatures—of which the text ran:—

"With reference to your letter dated August 3rd, 1928, we are glad to be able to say that we are 'in a position to inform' Government that the conditions laid down by His Excellenly the Governor in his opening speech to the Council dated 23rd July 'will be fulfilled.'" It is impossible to find a more amusing document in the whole range of diplomatic history of the so-called "civilised" nations. The M.L.C.'s who were threatened with dire consequences if certain conditions were not fulfilled, put their signatures to obviously an agreed draft, which makes them shine in the role of Government's special correspondents or information bureau—mark the words "in a position to inform." The correspondents inform Government not that the conditions 'have been' fulfilled (as the "Times of India" in utter blindness to truth has twice or thrice suggested), but that they 'will' be fulfilled—a pious wish and a perfectly innocent formula for them, but perfectly worthless for Government. However, Government hugged the shadow, believed it had gained the substance, and announced the inquiry. If it is not a case of deliberate self-deception, it is an interesting case of the 'will to believe.' What the British public and Birkenhead's bureau were given to believe, only the English mail a fortnight hence will reveal.

THE THIRD STAGE.

The third stage was the announcement of the inquiry not to inquire into "matters of fact and calculation" but to inquire into the whole settlement and whether it was warranted and if it were not, whether any reduction was neeessary. The terms of reference do credit to the Government's anxiety to do justice to the agriculturists, once it had agreed to the inquiry, though they certainly go very much beyond the minimum offered in the speech and very much near what was demanded by Mr. Vallabhbhai. In fact Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel could not have suggested better or fuller terms of reference. Why was this inquiry not given straightway at Surat? The answer is obvious. It would have looked too much like surrender. It must, therefore, be comouflaged and the Surat members allowed the Government to gain what satisfaction they could out of the camouflage. They did so, no doubt, by particeipating in it, but one may easily forgive their lapse due to their anxiety to bring about a settlement.

THE FOURTH STAGE.

This was hardly enough to wring a fulfilment of the conditions from the only party capable of fulfilling them. The Satyagrahis' irreducible minimum was not only the inquiry but several other conditions. The straightest way would have been to announce the release of prisoners, restoration of lands and reinstatement of Talatis, as these things were the natural consequences of the announcement of the inquiry. But one crooked dealing is enough to exclude all straight ones. And the Petulant Old Hag of Prestige was propitiated with a petition from the M.L.C.'s for the grant of those obvious conditions. It was only then that the conditions could be granted. So the M.L.C.'s wrote the necessary letter and Governmert 'exercised their prerogative.'

THE FIFTH STAGE. ..

Whether Government's conditions were fulfilled or not, the "Times of India" knows best, but Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's and the Satyagrahis' conditions 'were' all fulfilled. He had, therefore, no other alternative but to express his satisfaction with what Government had given, and he publicly thanked all concerned—including Government. He further issued a communique to the peasants in which he told them: "Now we have to pay the old assessment, not the enhanced one. I hope, you will be prepared to pay the old assessment."

He wrote this obviously in anticipation of the prisoners' release and was amazed that the release had not been announced. The "Times of India" had been at the old game again. "Unless the assessment was paid, how could the prisoners be released?" it argues one morning. The Government for once refused to listen to the counsels of the Devil, knowing the argument was enough to break the settlement. Vallabhbhai's message to the Satyagrahis asking them 'to be prepared to pay the old assessment' was enough for Government and they ordered the release of all prisoners.

THE LAST STAGE.

The last stage is the actual payment. As soon as the Government are ready to accept the money, the peasants, one may hope, will be ready to pay up the old assessment. One word about Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt's offer to pay up the difference. It will be noticed that even the "Times of India" which has betrayed little discretion now-a-days has been discreet enough in this one matter. And for obvious reasons, the Government could not legally credit Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt's money to the peasants' account. The offer does not at all come within Section 80 of the Land Revenue Code. Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt could not by any stretch of imagination come within the meaning of the words "any person interested to pay." A communique was thus issued asking Mr. Ramchandra to pay it through some one "interested to pay"—obviously the Surat M.L.C.'s in Government's opinion. These for once refused to be party to more camouflage and there the matter ended. There was nothing for Government but to accept the 'old' assessment offered on behalf of the Satyagrahis.

I have narrated the chief stages of the settlement in chronological sequence in order to reveal the logic of the facts. It is not for me to expatiate upon the conclusions. "Verbum Sapienti."

Notes of the Day.

Talk Peace But Be Ready For War..

On the eve of the great peace seance in Paris when the earthly—all too earthly—spirits of modern peace in the shape of Kellogg, Briand and Chamberlain and the lesser hosts will be solemnly signing a declaration of outlawry of war, it is significant that two announcements should expose the real intention of "practical" politicians both in America and Britain. President Coolidge emphasizes that there is no intention of allowing the strength or efficiency of the American Navy or Army to be tampered with on account of the Kellogg Pact. Official circles in London have promply denied the rumour that because of the Pact the contracts for the Singapore Naval Base will be withheld. The most powerful Governments of the world evidently desire that the slogan "Talk peace but be ready for war" is the best way to usher in outlawry of war! Naturally they cordially dislike the Soviet suggestion for effective, rapid and real disarmament.

Deeds, not Words.

Reuters' Tokio correspondent cables a message announcing to the whole world that Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier emphasized, in an address to the leaders of the Government Party in the Japanese legislature that all that Japan wanted in regard to China was her friendship and an assurance from her that Japanese rights and interests would not be endangered. The Nanking Government has repeatedly given such an assurance but the the politicians in power in Japan do not seem to realise that deeds and not mere verbal assurances from them are what Chinese Nationalism expects. That Japan will not stand in the way of a compromise being arrived at between the Mukden authorities and the Nanking Government is only a negative help to the Chinese. Concrete and positive sympathy from Japan, as expressed in a willingness to abrogate the Treaty of 1896, is necessary unless Japan is willing to see China further embittered against her most immediate neighbour.

Political Myopia.

Stung by the severe criticism from Nationalist quarters of his fatuous suggestions for the protection of minority rights and his insistence on the retention of a British element in the Services, Raja Narendranath now makes, from his Kashmir retreat, a more detailed apologia for his memorandum to the Simon Commission. He cannot have it both ways. He cannot expect his countrymen to believe that he is free from the virus of communalism and at the same time pose as an unwilling and apologetic champion of communal rights because in the Punjab he sees that virus working its deleterious effects in the most alarming manner. Raja Narendranath's interpretation of Dominion Status that such a status implies that a Dominion should have its own Civil Service and its Army is perfectly correct, but it is unfortunate that his political myopia makes him blind to the fact that the suggestions he makes in his memorandum will keep India far, far away from the realisation of this status.

Their Complete Unconcern.

In a country which enjoyed genuine parliamentary Government, the spectacle of an administration sticking to office after being defeated thrice in one day would be unthinkable. But the Bengal bureaucracy which operates the fraudulent system of Dyarchy in such awkward fashion that even its apologists are constrained to make a wry face over the whole fiasco is completely unconcerned. What does it matter to Bengal officialdom and its henchmen if the popular representatives in the legislature of the province defeat them in three successive divisions? What does it matter to it if they cry out piteously that in Bengal bad health, high mortality and famine were due to Government's apathy in the matter of irrigation? Sir James Wilcox made in a recent analysis of Bengal's irrigation problem some excellent suggestions which have won non-official approval. But this expert is taboo in official eyes. Perhaps Buchanan of Back Bay notoriety is more to its liking.

A Great Urdu Scholar.

The death of Maulana Wahiduddin Salim will be mourned all over India, for his passing away means the end of a great literary career. The deceased hailed from Panipat, the birth-place of another literary giant, Khwaja Altaf Husain Hali. He was for the last few years the Senior Professor of Urdu in the Osmania University. Maulavi Wahiduddin first won his way to fame as the literary secretary to Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan. He was a contemporary and friend of Khwaja Hali, Maulavi Muhammad Husain Azad and Dr. Nazir Ahmad, and was well-versed in Urdu, Persian and Arabic. He was also a poet of a high order. His well-known work, "Waz'a-e-Istalahat," one of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu publications, which was reviewed in our literary columns some six years ago, will live for a long time to come as a standard work of genuine literary value and scholarship. It deals with the methods of forming new words from Hindustani roots and is already a text-book for the M.A. classes in the Osmania University. He leaves behind him a host of friends and admirers to mourn his death. We offer our sincerest condolence to the bereaved family.

JAPAN ON WAR PATH!

FRENCH IMPERIALISM AT WORK

SYRIAN ASSEMBLY SUSPENDED

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S UKASE

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that M. Ponsot, the High Commissioner has suspended the Constituent Assembly of Syria for three months.

M. Ponsot requested the deletion of articles in the constitution which he considered irreconcilable with the Mandate. The Assembly, however, while expressing its determination to maintain the good understanding with the representatives of France indicated its desire to retain these articles. M. Ponsot, therefore, ordered the suspension of the Chamber which dispersed quietly.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN PLANS A HEALTH TRIP

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Sir A. Chamberlain intends to embark at Southampton at the end of August on a voyage to California via West Indies and Panama Canal and return via Canada. The trip is purely for reasons of health and is in no way political.—Reuter's Special.

STEAMERS COLLIDE

JAPANESE VESSEL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Orient liner "Otranto" which was starting on a cruise of Norwegian fjords from Immingham collided with the Japanese steamer "Kitano Maru". "Kitano Maru" which was seriously damaged is proceeding to Humber and "Otranto" is returning to Grimsby.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT POLITICAL CONFERENCE CANCELLED

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

It has been decided not to hold the Lucknow District Political Conference on the advise of Mr. Subhas Bose the President-elect who considers it unnecessary in view of the All-Parties Conference which will hold its session at Lucknow at that time.—A. P.

MUSSOLINI RECEIVES PERSIAN MINISTER

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Rome.—Signor Mussolini received Timurtash, the Persian Minister of Court with whom he had long and cordial conversation.—Reuter.

POLISH AVIATORS LEAVE BAGHDAD

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Baghdad.—The Polish Aviators leave Baghdad for Cairo to-morrow in the Imperial Airways Air liner. They found it impossible to repair their machine which has been badly damaged in the crash after the non-stop flight flight from Warsaw.—Reuter.

LORD HAMILTON DEAD

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The death is announced of Lord Frederick Spencer Hamilton.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The collision between Otranto and Kitano Maru occurred at the mouth of Humber and both the ships were damaged. Kitano Maru has arrived at Humber. The Japanese seaman Sahuromori who was asleep on bunk when Otranto's stern struck Kitano Maru and whose spine and leg were fractured was removed to hospital at Hull. Otranto has abandoned her projected Norwegian cruise and landed 1,500 passengers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The Railway Clerks' Association by an overwhelming majority has agreed to wages reduction. The reduction has now been accepted by all Unions concerned.—Reuter.

THREAT TO MANCHURIA

MUKDEN LORD'S MANLY REPLY.

NANKING INCIDENT CLOSED

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Mukden.—The following is a censored message.

It is reliably learned that the threat of serious consequences if Manchuria disregarded Japan's wishes and joined Nationalist China was made by Baron Hayashi, representing Baron Tanaka, Japanese Prime Minister, in conversation with Changhsuehliang, son of late Changsolin and ruler of Manchuria.

Baron Hayashi stated that Japan disapproved of the reconciliation between Manchuria and Nationalist China because the internal condition of Nationalist China was most unsettled and bore reddish taint and reconciliation would jeopardise Japan's special privileges and acquired rights in Manchuria. He suggested that Changesuehliang should suppress opposition forcibly, if necessary, with Japan's full support. Should Changhsuehliang hoist the Nationalist uag Japan would act on her own initiative and with free hand.

A MANLY REPLY.

Changhsuehliang replied that he wished to see China unified and the policy of peaceful economic development inaugurated, and expressed the opinion that the Nationalist Government was generally effective. He could not act contrary to the people's wishes. He trusted that Japan would not throw all caution to winds and risk her good international relations owing to an imagined fear of a situation which actually was peaceful.—Reuter.

(Reuter's Tokio correspondent in a message dated 10th August stated that Premier Tanaka in an address to the leaders of the Government Party indicated that the Japanese Government were inclined to adopt more conciliatory attitude with regard to the reconciliation of Manchuria with Nationalist China.)

NANKING INCID ENT CLOSD

PRESSURE TO ABOLISH UNEQUEL TREATIES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist Foreign Minister, Wang, interviewed by Reuter said that now that the Nanking incident was closed China looked forward to a period of rehabilitation in which it might be aided by British and American friendship.

America's action in agreeing to deal with China on basis of full reciprocity had strongly impressed the Chinese. She believed that Britain could further cement the friendship with China if she was prepared to negotiate with the Nationalist Government soon with regard to treaty revision. If the treaty question could be settled now, all other outstanding problems could easily be solved. The Chinese masses were continually pressing the Nationalist Government to have the questions of the abolition of unequal treaties, extra-territoriality and the restoration of sovereign rights settled and decisive action was necessary to save the Government from being faced with further internal disruption.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The position with regard to Japan was very serious but the Japanese Prime Minister had apparently been compelled to recognise that Japan could not prevent Manchuria from uniting with Nationalist China. Wang expressed an opinion that the Sino-Japanese negotiations with regard to Shantung would end successfully but if not he hoped that Japan would agree to the whole matter being referred to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

RECORD DRY SEASON IN PUNJAB

FEAR OF CROP FAILURE IN NO TH WEST INDIA

SITUATION GIVES RISE TO GREATEST ANXIETY

LAHORE, Aug. 12.

Owing to the continued heat-wave and the rainless weather that is prevailing in the Punjab many Zemindars fear a crop failure in North-west India. According to weather reports issued by the local Meteorological Office, the Punjab is experiencing the worst hot season for fourteen years. This season has provided the least rain during the months of May, June and the first half of August since the record dry year of 1915. Also, with the exception of 1915, there has not been so little rain during these months for the last twenty years. The average total rainfall during the past twenty years for the four months above-mentioned is 12.77 inches. This year, from May to the middle of August, it has been about six inches, that is fifty per cent. short.

AN ANXIOUS SITUATION.

An authority on the grain trade informs the "Civil and Military Gazette" that the average deficiency in rainfall for the whole of the Punjab is 20 per cent. He says that although a great blow had already been struck at many cultivators by the failure of the Kharif crop, the much more important Rabbi crop involving the great wheat trade of North-Western India may make good much of the loss to the grain trade if substantial rainfall is forthcoming in the next two months. The situation, he adds, has given rise to the greatest anxiety.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar Raje Bhonsle at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 11th August.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal accompanied by Mr. H. Graham, Private Secretary, Lt: Colonel R. B. Butler Military Secretary and Captain J. O. Horne Aide-de-Camp arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday the 11th August.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. S Findlay, Captain and Mrs. T. C. Orichton and Mr. P. T. Harrison and Miss Harrison dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday, the 11th August.

Commander B. O. Bell-Salter arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Friday the 10th August.

BRITISH EMPIRE DEFEATED

U. S. A. ATHLETIC TEAM WINS

50,000 SPECTATORS WATCH MATCH

LONDON, Aug. 11.

At Stamford Bridge, London in glorious weather and presence of 50,000 spectators the athletic match between British Empire and United States commenced. All events were decided on relay or team principle. America beat British Empire by eight events to six.—Reuter's Special.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE RAILS

POLICE MAKE ONE ARREST

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

A Trichinopoly correspondent wires that another attempt to remove rails near Pattavathalai has been reported. The guard and the driver in charge of a ballast train, stabled at the station, are reported to have observed certain persons attempting to remove clip balls of ninety pounds rail of the permanent way on the night of 9th August.

Police were sent for and they immediately surrounded the miscreants. Chanapraisam a fitter employed in Golden Rock was arrested on the spot and two others who were with him escaped.—A. P.

Hyderabad—Extradition proceedings have concluded against Kabir Ahmed a former accountant of Hyderabad State who was recently arrested at Kalyan and remanded by the magistrate there. The charge against the accused was for the criminal misappropriation spread over three years and involving about Rs. 60,000/.—A. P.

RESPONSIVISTS DISOWN MINISTER

HON. MR. PRADHAN'S ACTION CONDEMNED

The Umbargaon Responsivists' party has condemned the action of Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan in voting for the resolution of the election of the Council Committee to Co-operate with the Simon Commission.

SINDH MAIL TRAGEDY AVERTED

ENGINE DRIVER'S PRESENCE OF MIND

SLEEPERS REMOVED ON N. W. R

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 11.

Due to the vigilance of the driver of the Up Sindh Mail what might have been a tragedy was averted on Thursday night when the driver noticed that the sleepers had been removed on the N. W. Railway line at mile 121 near Padidan and tied with wires on the line. The D. S. P. and the District Magistrate have proceeded to the spot for investigation.—A. P.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE VENUE

CHANGED FROM DELHI TO LUCKNOW

DELHI, Aug. 12.

At the special request of Dr. Ansari and Mr. Shafi Daodi, M.L.A., the Central Khilafat Committee has decided to change the venue of the Moslem Conference from Delhi to Lucknow. The Conference will be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th August, and representatives of the Moslem League, Jamiat-ul-Ulema and other Moslem organisations have been invited to attend the Conference, which will be held primarily to consider the Nehru Committee's report.—A. P.

REVENUE INSUFFICIENT TO MEET EXPENDITURE

MOTION IN BURMA COUNCIL RULED OUT OF ORDER

RANGOON, Aug. 11.

In the Burma Legislative Council to-day Mr. Tyabji moved: "This Council is not satisfied that the normal revenue is sufficient to meet the normal expenditure of the Province and the Council desires to draw the attention of the Government to the large future programme of civil works and the effect thereof."

The Finance Secretary said that the motion was unnecessary and premature.

The Finance Member observed the Government was unable to accept the motion which was not in order.

Mr. Tyabji's motion was lost without a division.

APPOINTMENT OF FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Finance Member then introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the appointment of Financial Commissioners in Burma and moved for its consideration.

U. Pu, ex-Minister opposed the Bill on principle because of their high pay and referred to the conditions of the paddy market.

On the motion of the Finance Member the Bill was passed without further discussion. The Council was prorogued.—A. P.

ENLARGED CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS FOR COCHIN COUNCIL

DEWAN'S STATEMENT

COCHIN, Aug. 11.

The Dewan of Cochin in proroguing the Cochin Council drew attention to the demands for enlarged constitutional rights and privileges and said the Maharaja was watching the proceedings of the Council and His Highness would not hesitate to satisfy their legitimate aspirations. A resolution was moved by a member recommending the State that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject in the State schools. The Government spokesman while extending their sympathy to the movement in favour of Hindi said they were not prepared to commit themselves to compulsion which was a precipitous step.—A. P.

BALDWIN GOES ON HOLIDAY JAUNT

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has gone to Aix-les-Bains on five weeks' holiday.—Reuter's Special.

LESSONS OF BARDOLI STRUGGLE

DISCIPLINE: KEY-NOTE OF SUCCESS

PLACE OF PEASANTS IN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

BOMBAY YOUTHS CELEBRATE VICTORY

The youths of Bombay celebrated the Bardoli victory at a crowded public meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday evening, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. "The success of the Bardoli people is in no small measure due to the noble and patriotic part taken by the youth of Bombay in the movement", The repetition of this sentiment as well as tribute by several speakers combined with the feeling of jubilation in the audience rendered the atmosphere at the meeting extremely hilarious. The speeches were throughout punctuated by applause.

Miss Freni Bhesania and a band of 15 volunteers who at a moment's notice proceeded to Surat and placed their services at the disposal of the Sardar, were congratulated and loudly cheered.

GREATEST POPULAR VICTORY.

Opening the proceedings Mr. Nariman said that the victory achieved by the peasants of Bardoli and their brave leader Vallabhbhai Patel could be considered as the greatest popular victory in the political history of India. The speaker was sorry there were some people who did not fully realise the magnitude and completeness of the national triumph and held that the terms proposed by the Governor at the Surat Conference and the terms subsequently accepted at Poona were one and the same. The speaker declared there was a world of difference between these two. If the Surat terms were accepted it would have meant the defeat of the one principle for which the people of Bardoli were fighting for some years past, namely, that judicial authorities should be the final body to decide matters of dispute between the peasants and the revenue department. This was the principle at issue and the speaker appealed to such critics not to belittle this great triumph. Years of consistent and constitutional agitation did not move the Government to grant this principle but a few months of Satyagraha had forced the Government's hands. (Cheers). The speaker congratulated the brave peasants of Bardoli and their intrepid leader Sardar Vallabhbhai but for whose splendid lead such a glorious victory would not have been possible. (Renewed cheers). He also congratulated the youth of Bombay and especially Miss Freni Bhesania who with a band of volunteers rushed to the front at a moment's notice. (Deafening cheers).

TWO LESSONS.

The speaker asked the audience to draw from the Bardoli struggle, two lessons namely, that of self-help and self-reliance. It had been a habit with Indians, he said, that whenever there was a grievance, they rushed to some spokesmen or M.L.C.'s for redress. The Bardoli struggle had shown them that nothing was more effective than self-help and self-reliance. The second and the more important lesson was that no political or economic struggle in this country was likely to succeed wthout the co-operation and help of the masses, the workers and the peasants. It was because Sardar Vallabhbhai had the solid bloc of 80,000 peasants behind him that the movement had a successful termination. He appealed to the audience to profit by these lessons and finally hoped that many victories like that of Bardoli were in store for India. (cheers).

TRIBUTE TO YOUTHS.

"For the first time the Government of Bombay has become a popular Government of the people, by the people and for the people" observed Mr. K. M. Munshi sarcastically, referring to the Government's defeat. He attributed the success of Bardoli in no small measure to the youths who, by their ceaseless propaganda, drew the attention of the whole Presidency to the Bardoli question. The speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the peasants and Sardar of Bardoli. It was the iron discipline that Sardar Vallabhbhai had introduced among the peasants that was responsible for the victory. The key-note to success in the struggle for emancipation, the speaker conclued, was discipline.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas said that the weapon of Satyagraha had proved mightier than machine guns and bombs.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said the victory of Bardoli was of a rare character which had not been tarnished by the greed and avidity of the victory Undoubtely it was Sardar Vallabhbhai who was the victor in this battle and he had proved to be as peaceful and humble at peace as he was brave and undaunted at war. The speaker was convinced what was achieved by Bardoli on a smaller scale, could also be achieved by India on a larger scale, provided there were such sterling leaders like the Sardar there was now no doubt left that India could achieve successes on wider issue of national independence and freedom. Coming to another aspect of the Bardoli question, he said, it had proved to whole world that Hindus and Muslims can make common cause and that communalism is only a cry raised by interested parties. "I call those Muslims who stand by the Hindus in the national cause as true Mussalmans. These Shaffi's and others are mere floatsms and jotsms. With the rising tide of nationalism, these will be thrown off", he concluded.

A resolution congratulating the peasants and Sardar Vallabhbhi was unanimously adopted.

MR. NARIMAN'S EXPLANATION.

In the course of his concluding remarks Mr. K. F. Nariman made a personal explanation. He said that he had been accused of not having protested in the Council when His Excellency delivered his ultimatum in his speech opening the Poona session of the Legislative Council. He declared that he never attended any of the speeches made by the Governor in the Council (applause) and if he were there when His Excellency made his speech even within hearing he would certainly have walked in and loudly protested.

The meeting then terminated.

REINSTATEMENT OF TALATIS

COLLECTOR OF SURAT PASSES ORDERS

SURAT, Aug. 11.

Messrs. Kalubhai and Kuverji, two Satyagraha workers, to-day submitted to Mr. Garrett, Collector of Surat, at his office, applications for reinstatement of several Talatis who resigned on the Bardoli question. Mr. Kalubhai was asked to read out one of the applications, the text of all the applications being the same. The Collector approved of the applications, and it is understood that he has passed orders for the reinstatement of the applicants.—A. P.

DIFFERENCE OF BARDOLI ASSESSMENTS

MR. BHATT DEPOSITS MONEY

POONA, Aug. 12.

At 12-30 p.m. to-day, Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt, accompanied by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Education Minister, went to the Revenue Member, the Hon. Mr. Rieu, and deposited with him Rs. 70,000, being the difference between the old and revised assessments for Bardoli Taluka. It is now expected that the Government will issue a communique to-morrow regarding the enquiry promised by them into the assessment of the Taluka.—A. P.

CIVIC HONOUR TO SARDAR

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY TO VOT ADDRESS TO VALLABHBHAI

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

A movement is afoot here to present an address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on behalf of the citizens of Ahmedabad. Notice has also been given of a resolution to present an address on behalf of the Municipality.—A. P.

DEFIANCE OF HINDU OPINION

RAJA NARENDRANATH AND COMMISSION

The "Tribune" publishes a long statement of Lala Lajpat Rai who tears to tatters the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by Raja Narendra Nath. We cull the following extracts from the same:—

I have known Raja Narendar Nath for a large number of years. His mentality is one of fear, gratitude and hope. He is rather distrustful of popular movements. Under the circumstances I am not at all surprised that he should have written the memorandum which he has circulated amongst his friends, but of which he has not sent me a copy so far. I have the memorandum before me on my table. It is not marked confidential. Its principal contents have already been reproduced in the Press and commented upon, and I do not think I can be charged with breach of proprieties, if I also make my own comments on the same.

I maintain that the British Government is most certainly wedded to a policy of partiality and 'divide et impera' and the past history of British action in relation to India supplies ample evidence in justification of this position and Raja Sahib's explanation of it is entirely unconvincing. The Raja Sahib himself admits that "there is some force in this argument", "but he maintains that even here, the Hindu leaders themselves are not free from blame."

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

Well, let us assume that the folly of the Hindu political leaders has led to this result. What is the remedy? If Raja Sahib's premises are correct the Government is not likely to change its policy towards the Hindus unless and until the Hindu political leaders make an abject surrender. Are the Hindu political leaders likely to do so? If not, does the path of wisdom lie in further weakening them by going to the side of Government? Will it not be better then to strengthen the hands of the Hindu leaders and bring a united pressure on Government which might prove to be irresistible?

The Raja Sahib says that national aims and ideals should not be mixed up with communal ones. What does this mean? Can there be any nationalistic aims and ideals in politics, if the different communities composing the nation are to insist upon their supposed rights to be secured to them in the way in which Raja Sahib wants them to be secured? The Raja Sahib maintains that communal representation is a vicious principle. Is it vicious from the communal point of view, national point of view? Have not the Nationalists always maintained that position? No, they have not, he might retort, in agreeing to the Lucknow Pact. The Raja Sahib wants to undo the mischief wrought by the Lucknow Pact. He wants true Nationalist ideals to be maintained. All credit to him. Nobody quarrels with him. But does that require the maintenance of the present strength of the British element in the services? The Raja Sahib is frankly a Communalist. He maintains that to him the interests of the Hindus of the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province are supreme, no matter what happens to the Hindus of the other provinces. But suppose the Hindus of the other provinces adopt the same attitude and say: "We don't care a pin about what happens to the Hindus of the Punjab and the N. W. F. Province, we want Swaraj. The Raja Sahib says:—

"Is it any satisfaction to the Hindus of the Punjab and N. W. F. P. to find that whilst they themselves are to be treated as helots in their own province, Hindus in other provinces are free."

"MUTUAL DISTRUST" THEORY.

If then the Raja Sahib is right and the Hindu leaders of the other provinces are also right, then there is a conflict between these two rights which the Raja Sahib's conduct perpetuates. In justifying his position with regard to the British element in the services, the Raja Sahib evidently bases it on the ground that "Mutual distrust between the communities is a marked feature of the politics of the present day" and that therefore "even if the minority communities who are likely to suffer most in each province do not say so", the Commission will naturally come to the conclusion that "the time has not come for the entire removal of the British agency." But then why does he forget that "mutual distrust" between the British and the Indian is also "a markekd feature of Indian politics of the present day." What is then his remedy, that the British should rule and the Indians should submit. So that is the whole upshot of his monumental labours in the field of politics. The Raja Sahib says: "I.....see no justification why the Hindu minority alone should sleep over its rights." Who ever asked the Hindu minority to do so? In fact, if the Hindu minority wants as Raja Sahib seems to think, that all restrictions of caste and creed should be removed from the field of politics, then the Hindu minority only wants what is right and what the rest of Hindu India wants. That itself proves that Raja Sahib's co-operation with the Simon Commission as a representative of the Hindus is nothing but an act of super-arrogation.

ABSURD!

The Raja Sahib is apparently moving in a vicious circle. He wants to eat the cake as well as have it. He wants to abolish communal representation in the Punjab, yet he wants to be communalistic in his outlook. In my judgment the whole thing is absurd. Either the Mahomedans are right in their attitude toward communal representation or they are not. If they are right then Raja Sahib is wrong in condemning it. If they are wrong then it follows that Hindu communalists are also wrong. If Hindu communalism is real nationalism as Raja Sahib makes out, then the whole of his argument falls to the ground. We can well understand Raja Sahib's maintaining that in the face of Mahomedan advocacy for communal rights, the Hindus are justified in safeguarding their communal interests also, but that is not the position taken when Raja Sahib condemns communal representation as a principle.

The so-called representatives of the Hindus of the Punjab have weakened the Indian agitation for a better commission and they have treated with contempt the solid Hindu demand of other provinces for a better constituted commission. By this they have gained nothing either for themselves or for their province. Even if the Raja Sahib and the other Punjab Hindus who think with him, thought it their duty to co-operate with the Commission in the interest of the Hindus of their province, they could have done it in a much more sober and in a less defiant way. There was absolutely no need of their going out of their way to entertain the members of the Commission in such a way as to show their defiance of Hindu public opinion and of the decision of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. The Raja Sahib knew that the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha Working Committee had declared for the boycott. It was his duty either to obey that decision or to try to get it changed or at any rate not to show a spirit of vaunted defiance towards it. He could have done his business in a less ostentatious way.

REMEDY WORSE THAN DISEASE.

The Raja Sahib by his memorandum has shown that in his opinion the safety of the Hindus of the province requires that the British element in the services should not be reduced any further for the next ten years. Now this is exactly what the Anglo-Indian community and the British Government say. If the British element in the services is to continue at its present strength for the next 10 years, why should it not continue for ever? If Communalists have to continue their activities, no decrease in communal spirit is likely to show itself within the next 10 years. Communalism will grow if you feed it It will die if you starve it. But if the Raja Sahib thinks that the best Hindu interests of the Punjab and North-Western Frontier require the continuance or the fomentation of this communal outlook, then the time will never come when the Hindus of this province and of the North-Western Frontier will ever desire to get rid of the British element. By saying so I do not run down communalism altogether. Community interests may legitimately be agitated for and protected. But in the case of Hindus, their community interests are identical with national interests and the Raja Sahib's memorandum proves it most conclusively when, however, community's interest are sought to be protected by continued foreign rule with foreign agency then the remedy becomes worse than the evil. Continued subservience to and dependence on foreign protectors breeds qualities which lead to the atrophying of all manly qualities in geometrical proportion.

The Raja Sahib perhaps does not believe in manliness. He wants peace and wealth at any cost. His opinion about the maintenance of the British element in the services is the only recommendation which the Government cares for. The rest others have also said and perhaps better.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO WRITERS OF BOOKS.

The Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad, writes:—

"Persons desirous of writing books suitable for adults possessing little or no knowledge of English, in Gujarati or Marathi on:—(1) History of Civilisation, (2) Peoples of the world, (3) Indian Administration, (4) The Co-operative Movement in India and abroad, (5) Adult Education in India and Abroad, or (6) Money and Exchange, are invited to submit detailed plans for the work proposed to be undertaken by them to Mr. K. S. Vakil, Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad, before the 10th September, 1928. Those selected for the work will be offered remuneration at Rs. 2-4-0 per octavo page."

MR. TAIRSEE INTERVIEWS MAHARAO OF CUTCH

THE BANE OF "WETH" SYSTEM

DISASTROUS EXCHANGE POLICY

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANGAR, August 11.

Mr. Lakhmidas Rowajee Tairsee the President of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, stated to a press representative that he came to Cutch to interview His Highness the Maharao of Cuch, and to redeem the promise given at the time of the Conference at Mandvi to visit Wagad. He was reticent about the interview he had with His Highness at Bhuj early this week. He refused to state whether His Highness had agreed to receive the Deputation if at all and if so when and where but when pressed Mr. Tairsee expressed himself hopeful generally, as the results of the interview he had with his Highness.

BANE OF "WETH" SYSTEM.

As regards his visit to Wagad he was more free and stated that he was grateful for the receptions at the various villages he had visited and was confirmed in his opinion that in Cutch generally there was mose of misadiminstration than maladministration and he instanced this by referring to resolution No. 19 of the first Parishad re "weth", and the reply of His Highness that there was no "weth" in Cutch. This assurance of His Highness is technically and theoretically correct, but "weth" is so much prevalant in Cutch that he who has eyes can see it, and what is worsh is that it is not confined to officials, but gets extended to relatives, friends and admirers of officials whom it benefits and State gets the bad name for it.

DISASTROUS EXCHANGE POLICY.

Mr. Tairsee had talks with various village officials of many villages Dras. Patels and others connected with the administration, all of whom acknowledge the existence of Government orders forbidding it and admitting its existence but here (as in other Government Departments the machinary is so loose and so out of gear that it is possible for officials to nonco-operate with the State with impunity without fear of consequences. This is a case Mr. Tairsee bitterly instanced where if his Highness the Maharao can be induced to act can set the thing right in less time than it takes to telegraph this message.

Mr. Tairsee continuing bitterly emphasised another grievance of the whole of Cutch. namtly, the currency and the disastrous results of an unnatural exchange rate. The "Kori" is so high that it is 178 to 100 Rupees. It thus handsomely pays to counterfeit coins and thus have found their way to Cutch and the invasion still continues unchecked, and unabated, thus emphasising that economics are more powerful than State control, and such actions as the Cutch State has taken has complicated, rather than solved, the question, with the result that five-kories pieces are a drug in the market as no one wants them and they are openly refused, and one-Kori piece is extinct and as at a premium of 2 per cent to 4 per cent. The State so far as is known has refused to release one kori pieces and gives them in proportion to one thus further adding to the nervousness of the public. The result is that five-kori pieces which no one wants are in Forced circulation and one kori piece is for all business purpposes non-existent. and yet the state for all practical purposes is known to do nothing to ease the situation.

COMMISSION THAT HAS NOT FRUCTIFIED.

His Highness, on 5th February 1927, had assured the deputation that waited on him of his early intention to appoint a Commission, but so far as is known no action has been taken, and it is an indication of the nebulous passivity of the State.

Mr. Tairsee refused to give his opinion on the ban on "Cutch Sudharshana" beyond stating that the resolution of the Conference in a previous case of "Cutch Vartaman" being resolution No. 5, applies to this case and it is a pity that the Cutch State should stop the entry of public Papers into Cutch by ordinance rather than by public trials. Questioned as regards the future activities, Mr. Tairsee expressed the views that he was strongly of opinion that paid volunteers be appointed for each District of Cutch as parallel organizations to watch the beneficent activities of petty officials and more to help the people, as he was of opinion that education and assertion of primary and elementary rights of citizenship was necessary and was the most pressing need of the day.

WORKERS THANKED.

Concluding, Mr. Tairsee desired to thank workers like Mr. Kantiprasad Antani, Jamnadas Gandhi Upadhyaya and others who were helpful to him during this tour, thus giving lie to the rumour that these workers were opposed to the activities of the Cutch Prajakiya Parishad.

"Sunday Times" draws attention to "remarkable advance in development of aircraft particularly with regard to civil flying" to be witnessed in next twelve months in India.—Reuter.

UNWANTED CHILD

FATHER ALSO TO PAY PENALTY

INEQUITY OF MAN-MADE LAW TO GO

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., will move the following Bill in the next Sessions of the Assembly:—

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

Where as it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code Act, XLV of 1860. It is hereby enacted as follows:

XLV OF 1860.

Short title and commencement: (a) This act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment Act of 192—). (b) It extends to the whole of British India and shall come into force on the first day of April 192—.

(A) XLV OF 1860.

2. After section 317 the following new section 317 shall be of 1860 inserted namely:—

INSERTION OF A NEW SECTION 317 A. ACT XLV OF 1860.

317 (A) Whenever the mother of an illegitimate child, below the age of twelve years shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child and is convicted under section 317 I.P.C. or culpable homicide as the case may be, if the child dies in consequence of the exposure, the putative father of the child shall be charged with abatement of the offence for which the mother has been accused or convicted and shall be presumed to be guilty until the contrary is proved and he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine or with both.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Man-made laws have at times been extremely harsh on women-folk. A woman often suffers special obloquy and even gets outcasted if she becomes a mother through free love while in unmarried or widowed state. To save herself from social ostracism often she has recourse to exposure of the child of the illicit love on the road side. At times the poor mother has not the wherewithal to support the child and social ostracism forces her to abandon the child. The law—man-made law it is in every case, provides for exemplary punishment to the unfortunate woman but the real culprit—the man who seduced and abandoned the helpless girl and the innocent child in their deplorable state, goes unpunished. The present bill if passed into law will hold the putative father equally guilty for the murder of the innocent child and he shall be liable to receive equal punishment with the mother. Incidentally such a deterrent law will minimise seduction of helpless widows and maidens and illicit love will be a forbidden fruit.

B. DAS.

Cuttack, 20th Juy, 1928.

IMPERIAL BANK

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN INTERESTS

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., will move the following resolution in the next session of the Assembly:—

XLVII OF 1920.

A Bill further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 for certain purposes hereinafter appearing. It is hereby enacted as follows:—

SHORT TITLE AND COMMENCEMENT

1. (1) This Act may be called the Imperial Bank of India (Amendment) Act 192—

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

INSERTION OF, NEW CLAUSES IN SUBSECTION (2) OF SECTION 10 ACT XLVII OF 1920.

2. After clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Imperial Bank of India Act, hereinafter referred to as the (said 1920 Act), the following clauses and sub-section shall be inserted namely:—

"(c) that from the date of the promulgation of this act as amended the total number of European Officer shall not at any period exceed the number employed at the time of amalgamation of the Presidency Banks.

(d) that the London branch shall provide training for at least 5 Indian graduates from recognised Universities every year."

(3) All future agreements with the Imperial Bank of India shall be subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly and should be of temporary nature.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 28 (1) ACT XLVII OF 1920.

3. In clause (v) of sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act, after the words "Such number of Managing Governors not exceeding two by as .... of the Central Board" the words "of whom one at least shall be an Indian" shall be inserted.

STATEMENTS OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was expected that a Reserve Bank for India will come into existence and will exercise the privileges enjoyed by the Imperial Bank of India at present. It will take a few more years till India has her own Reserve Bank under the control of the Government and people of India. Eventually the Imperial Bank of India will have to take place of with other Banks in India and hence it is desired that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State should enter any further agreement without consent of the Legislative Assembly. The Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, was framed mainly in the interests of its old constituents—the Presidency Banks and it is desired in the interest of the tax-payer that the special privileges, it has been so far enjoying, should not be abused.

2. A number of minor amendments in the interests of the tax-payers and the Indian public, are also made to focus the attention of the authorities of the Imperial Bank to their definite obligations to India and Indians.

Cape Town.—Airman Murdoch has arrived here.—Reuter.

Perth.—Aeroplane "Southern Cross" piloted by Kingsford Smith and Ulm has arrived here. It has covered 1,950 miles from Melbourne in 23 hours and 24 minutes non-stop flight without any incident.—Reuter.

A FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI'S PROPOSALS

The Sri Krishna Rajendra Silver Jubilee University Lecture was delivered at Mysore on the 8th August by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the subject being "The Federal Idea."

After a rapid but well-documented and scholarly analysis of the development and future of Federal constitutions in the different countries of the world, Sir C. P. Ramaswami said that "The recent tendency has been to rely upon a federation in all cases, where different political units desire to come together for common political ends. In practically all these constitutional experiments, the federal legislature is composed of two Houses, one representative of the various States or political units and the other of the people at large. In all these experiments, moreover, the various States have got their own legislatures and executives, the latter being chosen by and responsible to the respective States in greater or less degree, the former being sometimes unicameral, sometimes bicameral. There are, however, notable difference in the extent of authority of the States, and in the jurisdiction and powers of the Federal and State legislatures and executives. There are also important divergences as to the respective authorities of the legislative and judicial machinery, ranging from parliamentary omnipotence to the supremacy of federal Courts."

FEDERAL SYSTEM FOR INDIA.

Dealing with the problem of a constitution for India he quoted with approval two arguments of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in favour of the Federal system, viz., (1) the importance and the necessity of gradually including the Indian States which may fit into a Federal India whilst retaining independence in domestic affairs. (2) The prevention of acquisition by any dominant caucus of too much power" and showed that most of the draft constitutions including those of Dr. Besant and Sir Abdur Rahim "prefer the centripetal federation of Canada to the federalism of the United States or Australia" (in which the residuary powers are vested in the States constituting the Federation).

OBJECTS OF GOVERNMENT.

From an examination of the main features of the federal constitution Sir C. P. Ramaswami passed on to an analysis of the objects of Governments and constitutions. He urged that "A form of Government imposed from without has less chances of survival than one which is evolved spontaneously. In fact, a Government being one of the manifestations of racial or national spirit, must express in the political field its special aptitudes and outlook", and believed with Aristotle in justification of Democracy and Federation that "Every form of Government or Administration must contain a supreme power over the whole State. This supreme power must necessarily be in the hands of one person or a few or many. Such States are well governed when these apply their power for the common good. But they are ill-governed when the interest of the one or the few or the many who enjoy this power are alone consulted. For, either affirm that those who make up the community are not citizens or let those share in the advantages of Government."

A TENTATIVE OUTLINE.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami concluded:—

If the considerations detailed above lead to the conclusions that the future constitution of India cannot be constructed save on a federal basis, the following problems arise for discussion and solution. Some of the solutions may be tentative and temporary and others permanent.

1. The regrouping of the Provinces on the lines of linguistic and cultural or historic and administrative unity.

2. Indian States with their varying sizes and importance and differences in political evolution. Federation in the sense of each Indian State being considered equal in voting power to every other State would be impracticable. The question, therefore, arises of a resort to a system of grouping of certain States, in order to enable them to play their part in such a Federation.

3. The careful circumscribing of interference in internal matters, both in the case of the Provinces and of the Indian States, the limitation in the latter case originating from treaties and political practice, and in former case from motives of administrative convenience.

4. The drawing up of a list of subjects, in regard to which Federal activity is legitimate, such a list excluding matters having a direct bearing on internal administration.

5. The consideration of the creation of a Privy Council composed of representatives both of the Provinces and of the States and their Rulers, from out of which the Federal Executive may be chosen and which may be utilised as a consultative body for many purposes as in England, Canada and even in Imperial Japan. The Executives to be chosen must enjoy the confidence of the appropriate Legislatures and the device of the Privy Council is not suggested as an oligarchical apparatus.

6. The vesting of residuary and exceptional jurisdiction in federal matters in the representative of the Sovereign.

7. The creation of a new federal legislative body, wherein representatives of the various Provinces and of the Indian States would both sit. The other alternative of the inclusion in one or other of the present legislative bodies of a certain number of Indian State representatives is not practicable for the following reasons:—

(a) The internal administration of Indian States not forming the appropriate subject of legislation by the federal legislative body, it may be well argued that Indian States representatives should not play any prominent part in legislation solely appertaining to British Indian affairs.

(b) It would be inconvenient to include representatives of Indian States in a body which will mostly deal with subjects on which they cannot and ought not to exert any decisive influence.

(c) The creation of a body representative solely of Indian States, forming a separate chamber of the legislature, operating only on matters affecting Indian States is also objectionable, the ground being that it will not be possible to secure that co-ordinate action, which will only arise as a result of mutual compromise and give and take, where a homogenous legislative body functions as such, its powers extending over the whole country.

8. The elimination of all ideas of creating a rigid Super-State.

9. The erection of a tribunal for the purpose of giving opinions on what may be called justiciable matters, which will inevitably arise in the working of any written constitution, such a tribunal having jurisdiction at least in its earlier stages (a) to hear and determine any dispute which parties thereto may submit and (b) to give an advisory opinion in certain circumstances and classes of cases.

10. The question of vesting taxation or revenue raising powers in federal bodies and for the purpose of avoiding acute controversies or dead-locks, the laying down of some such proposition as follows:—

That if a certain proportion of Indian States representatives or British Indian representatives be opposed to any fiscal policy or policy of taxation, such a policy should not be carried out for a specified period.

11. A second chamber of the kind described above would be invaluable on such occasions as well as in connection with controversial, social and economic legislation.

12. The very difficult problem of the distribution of Customs Revenue among the component political units in proportion either to population or volume of trade or on some other workable hypothesis.

THE WORKING OF THE REFORMS

REPORT OF THE BIHAR GOVERNOR. IN-COUNCIL

(BY SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA.)

I

I have studied with the care and attention it deserves the Report submitted by the Governor-in-Council of this province to the Government of India on the working of the Reformed Constitution in Bihar and Orissa during the period 1923-26. My interest in it is of a two-fold character, firstly as a citizen of the British Commonwealth concerned in the healthy political progress of my country, and secondly, because during practically the whole of the period covered by the Report, I was myself a member of the Bihar and Orissa Government, on the reserved side in charge of the portfolios of Justice, Irrigation and Finance. As Finance Member I had occasion almost daily to watch with a sympathetic interest the working of the administration on the transferred side, under the control of the Ministers, with whom—as also with my colleagues on the reserved side—my relations were cordial and happy. I am, therefore, not quite disqualified from discussing the Report now submitted by the present Governor-in-Council, who are the successors of those whose work and that of the Ministers (who still continue in the Government) is brought in it under survey. The Ministers, however, are not responsible for the Report, which as stated in it "embodies the unanimous views of the Executive Council"—or (to put it correctly) of the Governor in-Council. The Ministers have had no lot or part in its preparation; they were only allowed to peruse it and to write "seen." Their own joint note (appended to the Report) does not, therefore, deal with it, but consists merely of replies to questions supplied to them on which they were asked to express their opinion. As regards the Executive Council, it would be wrong, for reasons that need no recounting, to hold the permanent Indian Member of it responsible for the contents of the Report, which may be taken to be the production of H. E. the Governor and the Civilian Executive Councillor. But as the Report covers some thirty pages of closely printed matter, an exhaustive discussion of the controversial points with which it bristles, is beyond the scope of this statement, which is necessarily confined to but a few topics selected by way of example to show the tenor of the Report and the value of its declarations on and criticisms of the work of the Ministers and other non-official workers in the Legislative Council and in the local self-governing bodies.

What has struck me at the very outset is the marked contrast in tone, temper and substance between the Report under notice and the earlier one on the same subject, prepared at the request of the Government of India, in 1923, during the regime of Sir Henry Wheeler. That Report being also a published document, any one interested in the matter can easily compare and verify for himself the manifest contrast it presents to the one just issued. This reference by me to the earlier document is not in the nature of a digression or as something by the way, but has been deliberately made in order to emphasise the conclusion I have arrived at, that in this patent contrast between the two Reports there lies a world of significance, which deserves to be carefully noted. When the earlier Report was published, or rather prepared, the prospect of a Statutory Commission seriously investigating the question of the extension or otherwise of the Reforms, did not loom on the political horizon as it did last year. What is more, the spirit of healthy progress generated even among the members of the Indian Civil Service, largely due to the inspiration or influence of the late Mr. Montagu, had not then altogether evaporated, as it has unfortunately done since. There can be little doubt that the Report under consideration has taken the form it has, both in language and sentiment, largely because of the above-mentioned factors; and it is plain that the almost wholesale denunciation and belittling of non-official work and effort, whether in the Legislative Council or in the local bodies, has been induced in it by an anxiety, which may be assumed to be unconscious, to prove the unfitness of the educated Indians for a further substantial instalment of Reforms. It is, therefore, that the Report is, in the nature of things devoid of genuineness, remote from realities and reads like—what it is—a piece of special pleading, pure and simple. Unfortunately for its authors, it carries the anxiety, which seems to have inspired it, too much on the surface, and it is, in my opinion, so full of wrong assumptions, false premisses and unwarranted inferences that it cannot impress any one but those who are but too willing to convict the politically-minded Indians of an almost eternal unfitness to be ever in their country what their British fellow-subjects are in theirs. I shall now briefly attempt to substantiate my allegations and contentions.

"IMPOTENT" MINISTERS.

To begin with, we are assured that "there have been no constitional difficulties in the relations between Sir Henry Wheeler and the Members of his Government, although the local politicians and press have tried to invent them." By the phrase "Members of his Government," the obvious reference, from the context, is to the Ministers and not to the Executive Councillors. The latter are practically the equals of the Governor, who can not either appoint or dismiss them, as he does and can his Ministers—as was done, for instance, sometime back by the Governor of Madras and but the other day by the late Governor of the United Provinces, inspite of the fact that the Ministers had, in each case, the support in their policy of the majority of the non-official elected members of the Legislative Council. In case of a difference between the Governor and an Executive Councillor, the former can not overrule the latter. Unlike the Government on the transferred side— the "Governor-in-Ministry"—the principle of joint responsibility of the Governor-in-Council is too well established both by law and convention. The papers have, therefore, to be circulated amongst the other Executive Councillors and the final decision arrived at is that of the majority of the Members of the Government on the reseved side. In such a system the Governor himself, as often as not, stands a chance of being overruled by the Executive Council—barring the exceptional case when the safety, tranquility or interests of the province or any part thereof require that the Executive Council be overruled. But such a situation has never arisen in this province since it was constituted. That being so, it is quite clear that no "constitutional difficulties" 'can' possibly arise between the Governor and his Executive Councillors. They can do so only between him and his occasionally "strong" Ministers, although the latter being the Governor's "creatures" and altogether dependent upon him alike for appointment and dismissal, are not likely to prove assertive enough to create deadlocks. Thus while in relation to the Executive Council, the Governor is but "the first among his equals," in that to his Ministry he is the dominant or rather the predominant partner, and exercise by reason of his position, status and power, an amount of influence over his Ministers which makes them, in effect, dependent upon—if not subservient to—his will, rendering any 'formally' overruling them, on the part of the Governor, absolutely unnecessary. This is no reflection on any individual Minister but the inevitable result of that hopelessly defective administrative arrangement, called "Dyarchy." And, as if all this were not sufficient to reduce individual Ministers to submission to the Governor, there has been given effect to in province after province the sinister and insidious policy—wholly indefensible because gravely unconstitutional—of the "promotion" of Ministers to the Executive Council—though (fortunately) it has not yet come about in Behar and Orissa. For these reasons, I am not at all impressed by the assurance in the Report that it is "untrue" that "the Ministers have no real power and have been constantly overruled." In the absence of joint ministerial responsibility, such a statement is not likely to impress those who understand the working of the system. And one need not go to "the local politicians and press" to be enabled to form one's opinion on this point, for fortunately we have the unequivocal testimony of the two Behar and Orissa Ministers themselves, by which to test the correctness of the assertions made in the Report and to estimate the true position of the Minister in the present scheme of Reforms and in its actual working.

Both Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin and Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh were the Ministers throughout the period covered by the Report. Let us note what they have to say on the subject, i.e., about their possessing or being allowed to exercise "real power." Speaking so recently as March 1927, in the Legislative Council, Sir Muhammad Fakhruddin declared that the Ministers are "impotent," that they "are certainly powerless," as "they have to serve under various restrictions and limitations." He added: "without (the power over) purse, others consider as if I am simply a clerk to prepare a certain scheme and after that scheme is ready, the Finance Department is entitled to knock it down on the ground of want of funds." Sir Ganesh Dutt Singh is no less explicit in the statement of his views on the same subject. In his "Memorandum on the Indian Constitution" he expresses himself as follows:—"The recommendations of Ministers in certain matters are restricted by the suggestion of local officials, who serve under the reserved side of Government; and frequently Government in therefore hampered by consideration of prestige of officers of these services." Again: "though the administration has been carried on with apparent success in the province, 'this had only been rendered possible by a degree of forbearance on the part of the Ministry which cannot be expected to continue much longer.'" If, therefore, the Ministers are "impotent" and "certainly powerless," and the success of the administration on the transferred side is in this province has been rendered possible only by "'a degree of forbearance on the part of the Ministers which cannot be expected to continue much longer.'" is it to be wondered at that there were no "constitutional difficulties" between the Governor and the Members of his Government on the transferred side? Thus on the testimony of the two Ministers themselves, it is clear that there has been (on the transferred side) a Government on sufferance, pure and simple, a Government technically by the Governor-in-Ministry, but really by the Governor, let us say, putting it mildly, with the willing or the the departments on the transferred side. And yet in the face of these ministerial declarations, the statement is made in the Report—astounding as it may seem—that unwilling acquiscence of each individual Minister, the principle of joint ministerial responsibility being completely absent in the transferred side. "this complaint (i.e. of the Minister's powerlessness) has not emanated from the Ministers, but from those who have made it their business to abuse them." Such a statement is obviously incorrect and is bound to prove mischievous, unless it is challenged. Hence why I have brought together all the data to enable the reader to test the matter for himself.

MOCKERY OF DYARCHY.

But unfortunately that is not all. It is that in the Report under notice not only the Governor-in-Council has sat in judgment over the work of the Ministers and the non-official collaborators with the Government, but there is broadcast in it the opinions of the various departmental heads and Secretaries seriously reflecting upon the work of the Ministers, the Legislative Councillors and the members of the local bodies. These comments make it quite clear that the relations between the Ministers and their departmental subordinates have been very far from what they should be or say from what they are between the Governor-in-Council and their Secretaries and departmental heads. Lest it be suggested that this statement of mine also "has not emanated from the Ministers but from those who have made it their business to abuse them"—namely "the local politicians and press"—I hasten to quote the very words of the two Ministers themselves, embodied in their joint note appended to the Report under consideration. This is what they say on the subject in the very opening lines of their note:—"The relations between the Ministers and the public services were 'generally smooth as far as practicable.' As we were anxious to have co-operation of the public services, 'our differences' used to be 'settled by discussion.' The 'orders' passed by us were 'carried out without any apparent resentment.' There were 'occasional protests from the local officers' when the Reformed Government did not act according to their wishes." This declaration is so explicit that any comment on it would be an act of supererogation. Perhaps the only thing permissible is to put into quotation marks (as I have done) some of the expressions. For the rest it may be left to speak for itself. Now these opinions of the officers subordinate to the Ministers, which are so copiously quoted in the Report, throw a flood of light on Dyarchy in its actual working. The fact is that the higher public services no less than the Governor-in-Council, are naturally interested in discrediting the work of the local bodies, and in belittling and crying down Indian effort and achievement, as reflected in the work of the Ministers and the Legislative Councillors. And it is this which explains the most extraordinary aspect of the Report, the amazing spectacle of not only the Governor-in-Council but even the departmental heads, Secretaries and other officials, sitting injudgment on the work of the Ministers under whom the latter are supposed to serve and take their orders from. That the opinions of the Secretary to the Education Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Agriculture, the Inpector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Excise Commissioner, all constitutionally and theoretically direct subordinates of the Ministers, should have been quoted with evident approval by the Governor-in-Council, taken as the texts for their own comments, and formed integral parts of their despatch on the working of the Reforms, bring into prominent relief the mockery of the position in which the poor Ministers stand in the scheme known as Dyarchy. Such a method of preparing the Report is bound to prove subversive of all discipline in the administration of the transferred departments under the Ministers, while its publication is undoubtedly calculated to humiliate them as those who can be "abused"—to borrow with apology a term from the Report itself—with impunity by their own subordinates.

To take but one example out of many. Here is a gem from the criticism of the Ministe's work offered by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals: "If the country is to take its place with the other nations of the world in medical and scientific matters, the 'department should be divorced from its present control,' and work along lines which exist in all civilized nations." And, pray, what are they? And are the British a civilized people? And are not "medical and scientific matters" administered in Britain by a Minister who is dependent on the vote for supply of the House of Commons? And yet the Minister's subordinate here demands his Minister's recall! Clearly also the whole object of these unjustifiable quotations interspersed through out the Report, as well as of the dissertation in it on the position of the public services under the Reforms, with the frequent lament on the declin ine the importance and influence of the officials, is to emphasise that the latter are losing their old power and position,, that the non-official representatives in the Legislative Councils are insistent that this process should be accelerated, that they are, therefore, no longer amenable (as of old) to the advice of the officials, and lastly that there is a growing tendency on their part to attempt to exercise an effective control on the Executive. Now to those familiar with even the rudiments of responsible government, these developments would seem to be the natural concomitants in the progressive passage of the country from the undiluted, though benevolent, despotism of the pre-Reform days to the very meagre transition towards popular control, and the inevitable and quite intelligible reaction from the extreme irresponsibility of the past to the partial responsibility of the present. But to our officials it all seems like a downright popular revolt; hence their open protests and demand for going back on even the present Reforms, as evidenced by the desire of the Inspector-General of Hospitals to abolish the control by the Minister.

(To Be Continued).

CO-OPERATION WITH SIMONITES NOT POLITICS

SENSATION IN KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

Matters reached a crisis in the Committee of the Kanara Catholic Association yesterday, when Matters reached a crisis in the Committee of the Kanara Catholic yesterday, when three prominent members resigned their membership of the Committee as a protest against the resolution that the memorandum to be sent was "ultra vires", being ruled out of order. The constitution of the Kanara Catholic Association clearly forbids the introduction of politics in accordance with the Societies' Registration Act, and the Association hitherto has strictly confined itself to social and economic problems affecting the welfare of the community. Mr. Mitchell having lectured to those Committee members who sought his interview on "politics", remarking that "the word was not yet fully defined" wrote to the Committee saying that the general provision clause in the constitution empowered them to do anything which they considered was in the general interests of the community. Hence co-operation with the Simon Commission was not politics.

YET ANOTHER SENSATION!

There was yet another sensation of the day in store for the members. Mr. Joachim Alva moved that "Our congratulations be conveyed to the valiant people of Bardoli in the successful termination of their noble fight for justice."

Mr. Mark Noronha, Advocate, one of the members of the Committee, at once jumped up saying that "sufficient notice was required to study and discuss the resolution", and requested the President to postpone the matter.

Other members supported him.

Mr. Joachim Alva stated that he "felt amazed at the ignorance of the members on the Bardoli question, which was an insult to their intelligence," and asked whether they required any time at all to send mere congratulatory message to the Bardoli people, who had earned and deserved it most. But the Chairman overruled Mr. Alva's resolution on Bardoli on the specious ground of want of time to study the question.

Mr. Joachim Alva along with two others then walked out of the meeting tendering their resignations of the membership of the Committee. Mr. Clement A. Rebello, the Editor of the "Mangalorean Review," the organ of the Association, has also resigned as a protest against the introduction of politics and the conversion of the Association into a mere tool of officialdom. They will appeal to the meeting of the general body called on Sunday (19th inst.).

PUNJAB CHRISTIANS AND SIMON SEVEN

URGE FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

LAHORE, Aug. 11.

In a memorandum submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission the Punjab Indian Christian Conference states that it fully endorses the various points of view placed before the Commission by the memorandum of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians and favours the abolition of the system of Dyarchy and grant of provincial autonomy to the Punjab with the introduction of full cabinet form of Government. It suggests that three seats should be reserved for the Indian Christian community in the Punjab Legislative Council outside seats allotted to communities.

ABOLISH COMMUNAL ELECTORATES

It advocates the abolition of communal representation altogether and suggests the introduction of the ideal of common electorates but in case communal representation is retained it claims as a community separate representation on the legislative and local civic bodies and if joint electorates are not accepted and separate electorates retained then it asks for separate electorates for Indian Christians also.

It advocates the adoption of the bicameral system in the province, the institution of a popular House consisting elected representatives through general electorates and a second House where the communities may be represented through separate electorates and also other interests like commerce, industries, labour etc. It however makes it clear that they are not advocates of the bicameral system in the province on general grounds but prefer the single chamber system. Their advocacy of a second House is limited to use this system for safeguarding communal interests.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA CONDEMNS LALAJI'S ACTION

AGAINST INTRODUCTION OF DIVORCE

The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has passed resolutions not favouring the introduction of divorce in the Hindu society at the present stage expressing the opinion that the agitation started by Lala Lajpat Rai against Raja Narendranath is neither fair nor justifiable in view of its resolutions passed on July 4th last in which the principle of communal representation and separate electorates were condemned and it was expressly stated that in any scheme involving further extension of the reforms the interests of the Hindus of the Punjab can be safeguarded only if a clause were inserted in the constitution interdicting determination of civic rights on the basis of caste and creed.—A. P.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The District Magistrate, Benares, ordered on Friday Tarakumar Chatterjee, a student of the Hindu University, to execute two sureties each for Rs. 3,000 to be of good behavious for one year, and a respite of seven days was granted in which to execute the sureties. The prosecution was based on the fact that the name of the accused was found on the "cypher" list of the Deoghar conspirators.—A. P.

To encourage entries for the Karachi autumn race meeting to be held in September the managing committee of the Karachi Race and Riding Club offer to pay railway fares to Karachi for all horses starting at the meeting provided there are four or more horses booked from any starting station.—A. P.

Swarajya's Cocanada correspondent wires: The Zamindar of Katarvalapalli while talking to his Dewan and Assistant Manager in the garden in the fo t at about 7 p.m. on 8th August was shot by an unknown person. He received serious injuries on the left hand, stomach and thigh. The District Medical Officer is treating him. The Zamindar has made a declaration before the police suspecting some ryots of his estate.—A. P.

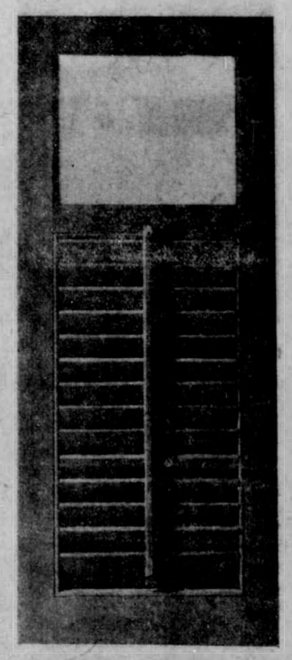
Karachi.—The monoplane "Princess Xenia" has been refitted with a new engine at Bushire and will undertake the flight to Karachi shortly. The Duchess of Bedford who is at Abadan will join the monoplane in a few days.

A message from London announces the retirement of Mr. Frederick Clayton C.I.E. Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and managing partner of the firm of Fleming Shaw and Co.—A. P.

The Srivaishanava Vidwasabha began its sitting at Conjeevaram on Friday, H. H. the Jagadguru Srimad Ananta Charya Swamiji Maharaj presiding. The discourse resolution on the comparative merits of the three Acharyas in their interpretation of the Brahmasastras and in reality was an exhibition of the profoundity of learning aquired by the distinguished pundits.

MACHINE MADE DOORS and WINDOWS

Full particulars of teak-wood Doors and Windows in various standard stock sizes made entirely by machinery could now be had from Sunderdas Saw Mills, opp. Reay Road Station, Bombay No. 10.
'Phone No. 41187.



These Doors and Windows are far superior in quality and making to hand-made articles and are also cheaper. This is the largest manufacturing concern for Flooring, Ceiling, Mouldings, Electric Wire Casing, etc.

ENTHUSIASM AMONG MUSLIMS

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS AT RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 9.

Boundless enhusiasm prevails among the Muslim inhabitants of Kathiawar regarding the ensuing Rajkot session of the Muslim Educational Conference to be held on August 25th and 26th under the presidency of Amir Shaikh Mahamadbhai Saheb, Dewan of Junagad. Over 200 leading Muslims of Jamnagar attended a meeting recently held there in honour of the deputation led by Mr. Osman Memon of Junagad. Mr. Memon expressed his deep regret at the educational backwardness of the Kathiawar Muslims, accentuated by the deplorable split among the enterprising Memon philanthropists to whose public spirited zeal many an educational institution for the benefit of the Muslim children owed its inception. He said that one of the objects of the Conference was to device ways and means for making good the leeway in education and for composing the differences among the Memon publicists.

Equally rousing was the reception accorded at Rajkot to Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, Chief Judicial Officer, Junagad State, who led another deputation. Mr. Abdulla Miyan Kadri, Deputy Political Agent, Western Kathiawar States, presided over the meeting at which Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri delivered an address. In the course of his address the speaker reviewed the progress already made in stimulating public opinion in Gujarat and Kathiawar concerning the objects of the Rajkot session of the Muslim Educational Conference. Several sub-committees were appointed for ministering to the comforts of visitors and delegates. A strong desire was expressed by all present to extend a tremendous ovation to the President-elect and to organise a procession on his arrival at Rajkot. Thanks of the promoters of the Conference were expressed for the readiness with which His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot had promised to place the Karansinhji Middle School building at their disposal, and to provide whatever other facilities required for making the Rajkot session of the Conference a great success it deserved.

At the first Karnatak Journalists' Conference held recently at Bagalkot under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gundappa of Bangalore, a resolution to establish an association called "the Karnataka Journalists' Association" was passed, with Mr. Gundappa as the President and Mr. H. R. Mohare the Editor "Karnataka Vaibhava" as the Secretary.

Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

S-20-E

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

(Regd.)

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

An Unique Opportunity For Putting Advertisement in India's Best Paper

FORWARD

Send a remittance for Rs. 15 only to cover charges for 3 months of a one inch single column advertisement to appear once every week in Forward

BUSINESS DIRECTORY PAGE

Under a Suitable Heading

Post this Coupon To-day.

To The Advertising Manager,
Forward. Date.....

Sir,

We advise you to insert the following advertisement once a week in BUSINESS DIRECTORY of "FORWARD" at a charge of Re. 1/4/- per insertion for one year with the option of suspending the same after 3 months with two weeks previous notice.

We send herewith Rs. 15/- in advance. Yours faithfully,

Address

Copy of Advertisement.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Trade W Mark

Wholesale Depot. THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 6a, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

"A MOSQUE IN PECKHAM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—At a Meeting of the Executive of the "Western Islamic Association" held on Sunday, July 22nd, the letter of a certain High Court pleader, named Mahomed Abdullah of Srinagar, bearing the above heading, which appeared in your issue of June 28th, was discussed. If you will permit us to do so, we should, as the Executive of the place in question, like to deal with the points raised. The letter bears obvious marks of coming from a certain inspired quarter, namely from a gentleman, well-known for propaganda, who is in Kashmir for his "health".

He commences by speaking of soothsayers etc., and states that "their place has now been taken by the modern propagandist, with the help of the press he can persuade thousands of people to accept a nonentity as a thing in actual existence. The mosque at Peckham is a best illustration of such a miracle."

We, who use this place daily, and are responsible for its upkeep certainly have no delusions on the subject. We know that it exists, and we refute the words of your correspondent "Though there is no mosque in the said quarter" as a deliberate and calculated lie. He speaks of the fact that "some of the London dailies speak of it as an actuality." Who is this obscure pleader that he dares to impugn the good faith of not one, but every paper in London? as every paper has given accounts, not only of the mosque and its decoration, plaques etc. but have actually been present when prayers were in progress, and they have seen with their own eyes the distribution of charity to numbers of poor Muslims.

A scheme was launched in 1926 to build a mosque in South London, and the appeal failed notwithstanding the fact that the many Muslims in this locality needed one badly. It should be remembered that the vast majority of these Muslims were brought to Islam solely by the personal efforts of Khalid Sheldrake, and had used his drawing room for prayer and lectures.

Later on, however, it was decided by the Committee to rent the entire ground floor, and utilise the front as a temporary musjid, which was decorated throughout, the floorcloth being presented by an Indian Muslim, plaques bearing "Allah", "Muhammad", "Abu Bekr," "Usman," "Ali", and "bismillahir-Rahman-ir-Raheem," being traced other plaques in gold and colours presented by an English Muslim. The Holy Quran rests upon a cloth manufactured and embroidered by a South African Muslim, and in turn rests on the work of an English Muslim. It is thus quite evident that a musjid exists, and we are afraid that the "friend in London" has never visited the locality, as it is a lie to say that Number 51 of Fenwick Road is not that of the mosque when this fact is so well-known to Muslim and Christian alike. We are unaware of any photograph being taken of Friday prayer, as certainly we should never permit such a photograph to be taken, leaving this "advertisement" to others, perhaps not so strict in their observances. We can afford to laugh heartily at the absurd suggestion that "Mr. Sheldrake has evinced absolute ignorance of Islam in the matter." For the benefit of your correspondent we may say that we were happy, on July 14th, to be with him on the 25th Anniversary of his Acceptance of Islam. After a quarter of a century, working and preaching, without any monetary assistance, we cannot be other than highly amused at the absurd suggestion of Mr. Mahomed Abdulla.

For his further edification we may mention that the house is question is the "freehold of a Muslim who resides on the premises", who has exclusiveproprietory rights. It was properly dedicated as a musjid, and has never been used for any purpose other than that of prayer. It happens to be the Trust property of our Executive. As to violating the Law of Tenancy, we are afraid the person in Srinagar who described this place to your correspondent has made a huge mistake when he speaks of "a tenant." Obviously your correspondent has been purposely misinformed. One lie we must nail at once. The musjid "has never been used for any "ordinary use". It is not only Mr. Sheldrake who has led prayer in this musjid, the existence of which your correspondent doubts, but Md Abdul Halim, the Architect to the Egyptian Government, Indian Muslims and others have done so. We are not like some bodies which only follow an Imam of their own "particular heretical sect." Of course Mr. Mahomed Ali Khan would refer to the Musjid at Dulwich because he knows very well of its existence, and it should be remembered that this gentleman is a member of the Committee of the British Muslim Society, whatever that may be. Lord Headley, the President of this said Society, must also be suffering from delusions, for he thinks that he has seen such a musjid, and has spoken of it during his lectures

It is no business of Mr. Mohomed Abdullah to question the authority of those English Muslims who subscribed to this musjid and agreed to the money being utilised for the temporary musjid and our propaganda. We are straight and above board, publish a balance sheet, keep proper minutes, have a banking account, and our Treasurer is a reality, not a non-existent being. With regard to further collection we maintain ourselves, and as we are the responsible people we strongly take exception to the imputitions of even this High Court pleader. Perhaps he would be enlightened if we mention that this place is the only Islamic centre open daily in London, where a Muslim can always pray, receive assistance, and sit in a well stocked library at leisure.

"Lord Headley's scheme of a London mosque, in its present form is working on desired lines," he says; It is a great pity that some adequate centre was not provided by others who have remained 28 miles from London during the past fifteen years. We mention this in passing. With regard to the "Trust" which our friend thinks so much of, we have grave doubts as to its composition. H. E. H. the Nizam would be well advised to reconstruct the said "Trust."

We take exception also to the fact that your correspondent says: "none of them can touch a penny of the trust money which is in a safe custody, etc." when we read with our own eyes that Lord Headley has written in the Indian Press to the effect that donations should be sent to "The Secretary" "London Nizamia Mosque Trust Fund," to an address in Lahore instead of, as one would expect, to a proper Bank. Why hide the name of this "Secretary"?

We all desire a great mosque in London, but we desire it to be unsectarian, and its management to be in the hands of a strong and respectable Committee, and not of a little family party as the said "Trust" appears to be at present.

In conclusion, we would like to ask your correspondent if he will make enquiries why the money collected in India was not sent to the proper Trustees of the London Mosque Fund, viz: the Rt Hon Syed Ameer Ali, H. H. the Aga Khan, Lord Lamington, Lord Amphill, etc and deposited by them with the already existing Fund in the Bank of England? We would also ask him to kindly enquire what salary this "Secretary" and others are receiving, and have already received.

We respectfully ask the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", a paper which is read throughout the world, to communicate with responsible officials of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, and put before them the grave doubts as to the orthodox character, and past careers of certain members of this "Trust."—Yours, etc.,

ABDULLA DAY, Honorary Secretary.
A. B. ANDREWS, Honorary Treasurer.
W. E. MELLOR.
H. C. HORNE.
Members of Executive.
The Western Islamic Association.
London July 24.

OFFICE WORK IN SHIRT SLEEVES

TYPIST'S "DELICATE" VIEW

It was very unfortunate for Fraulein Dorlach that her case came before the Berlin Commercial Court on the hottest day the German capital has perspired through for many years past, for she entrenched herself behind the postulate that shirt-sleeves are indecorous.

Holding this view, she was, of course, deeply affronted when she was called into her employer's office to take down a letter and found him in such condition of sartorial insufficiency. Instead of paying attention to his instructions, she stormed out of the room, put on her hat, and went home.

SALARY REFUSED.

When, however, she demanded her salary for services to the date of her abrupt departure, her employer refused to pay on the ground that she had forfeited her claim by breach of contract. She, therefore, appealed to the Court, pleading that his shirt-sleeves had been an insult to her feminine honour.

Pondering over this rather sweeping assertion in a shade temperature of 96 degree, and, doubtless, reflecting that thousands of citizens with otherwise unblemished reputations were at that moment crawling about the main streets of the city devoid, not merely of jackets, but also of waistcoats, the Court quickly came to the conclusion that the lady's sense of decorum was too delicate for these go-ahead days, and decided against her.

The Hindu understands that Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya is likely to be nominated an official member of the Legislative Assembly vice Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar resigned.—A. P.

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT
PURELY HERBAL
Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN"
ITCH · ECZEMA · RINGWORM · SORES
PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · BAD LEGS
BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES
BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM
BRUISES · CUTS
SCALDS · PILES · BURNS
Re. One a box or Rs. 24 family size. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere.

The Magical Cure for SKIN DISEASE!

THE world has never known any preparation that could compare with Zam-Buk for the treatment of skin troubles. This highly-refined balm of rare herbal origin, penetrates thro' the tiny pores of the skin, and thus gets into deeper tissues where disease has its roots.

Zam-Buk is endowed with powerful soothing, healing and antiseptic properties. It quickly ends all irritation and pain, subdues swelling and inflammation, kills poisonous germs and grows new healthy skin.

Be sure and keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy!

Purely herbal and guaranteed free from animal fats.

SOOTHES, PURIFIES & HEALS

Speedy Recovery

HORLICK'S quickly builds the wasted frame after illness. In the sick-room and during convalescence, HORLICK'S provides essential nourishment in an appetising and easily-digested form. Malted Wheat and Barley and pure, full-cream milk, always fresh—that's

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LTD SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Reader Friendship

The Bombay Chronicle belongs to that class of Indian journals which believe that clean news, wholesome interests and constructive influences are as necessary inside the pages of a newspaper as inside the walls of a home.

Reader friendship cannot be measured, seen, or manufactured; but is a quality that can arise only from a sincere desire to speak and act in the deep and *true interests of the public.* Let the

Bombay Chronicle

carry your sales message to its *friends.*

KARAMAT OIL
for
DEAFNESS
AND ALL
EAR TROUBLES
PRICE Re.1/4
Dont DO This
BALLABH & SONS
PILIBHIT

'BINOCULARS'

New and second hand, ZEISS and other makes at competitive prices. Repairs undertaken at very moderate charges.

The original firm

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.,

Opp. The Bombay Club & Near Currency Bank,

71, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

BEEJBUND

If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

3, (C) Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL:

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart.B.A., M.D., LL.D. Ph. D., B.M.S., Principal, Electric Medic'l Collego, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund which I tried to several of my patien s has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants. ublic Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

'MYSTERIES of the EAST'

FRESH FROM ANCIENT GENUINE MANUSCRIPTS

The following 3 books in simple English contain wonderful, interesting and very useful information yet unknown and unpublished. Worth reading now published purely for the benefit of the material world. Believe us and try and you will be convinced.

1. Divine Secrets and Mystic Marvels, Rs. as. First of its Kind 1 0
2. Revelations of The East (Inner Light-culture) Surpasses all books of its kind already published .. 1 0
3. Celestial Correspondence (a book of strange secrets & surprising wonders, interesting and very useful). 1 6

Whole Set Rs. 2. Post Free. Apply to:—
TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE,
Vizianagram City, B. N. Ry., S. India.

Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE DISPUTED QUESTION OF CUT

IS IT 20 TO 30 P. C. FOR WEAVERS?

MR. DANGE CHALLENGES OWNERS' FIGURES

Mr. S. A. Dange has issued the following statement in connection with the Bombay Mill Strike:—

"The Strike Committee has been saying, since the publication of the Mill-owners' standardisation scheme, that it is a scheme for the reduction of wages, and not only standardisation. The Mill-owners, in their official settlements uptill now have not admitted that there is a general reduction of wages in a whole section of workers. All their communiques have been avoiding an answer to the worker's direct question: "Have you or have you not saved wages on the whole of the Weaving and Spinning Sections on an average in your Scheme?" They avoided replying directly, and, instead, said that some adjustments have been made in the case of highly paid operatives. The Strike Committee, thereupon, published the total effect of the Standardisation Scheme and stated that the weavers will suffer a cut ranging between 20 to 30 per cent. When this definite statement was made, the fiasco of the Mill-owners' cleverly planned ruse irritated them so greatly that their Deputy Chairman came out thundering against the Communists and stated in plain terms: "Yes, the weaver's wage is reduced on an average by 7-1/2 per cent." Such a definite admission was not uptill now made by any responsible Mill-owner. Though the admission suffers from absolute under-estimation of the cut, yet it is valuable in the sense that it differs from the previous statements which merely spoke of mere "Adjustments" and minor changes. As Mr. Petit, the Chairman of the Association has said, in whatever they did the Mill-owners thought and acted with one mind (16-7-28). This admission of an all-round cut may be taken to be sufficiently represestative of the owners who are of one united thought and action.

20 TO 30 PER CENT. CUT.

The next day after this admission, another prominent owner, Mr. Sobani, estimated the cut for majority of the Weavers, at 5 to 8 per cent., and added that for some it would be more than that. Mill-owners are by their very interests expected to minimise, as far as possible, the cut they have made. Therefore, the Strike Committee can safely hold to its statement that the cut amounts to 20 to 30 per cent. for all the weavers.

But, then, the owners very cleverly set off against this huge cut a fanciful increase that is supposed to have been made by them in the case of Spinners. If they mean to imply, by their statements regarding the alleged increase, that they are sinking in the spinner's wage what they have saved by a cut on the weaver's wage, then they must be credited with immense philanthrophy, and must be questioned why suddenly they have begun to feel so much for the spinner. Apart from that if the owners have really increased, "all-round," the spinner's wages, why should they not publish a Schedule of the wages of the various mills that were paid in 1925, i.e., prior to the cut, and, side by side, the Standard wages they propose to pay, thus leaving the publir openly to judge whether the alleged increase is true or not? I think, if the owners were to publish such a table for the benefit of the workers and the public, it would do great propaganda for them, if they were to show by such a table of the muster-roll embracing "all the mills," and not only one or two mills, that their scheme increases the wages of the majority of the spinners in the industry.

"HATRED OF COMMUNISTS."

Another statement of Mr. Sawyer is the most valuable. He says "Unless, it (Communism) is conquered in this present dispute, it will spread all over the country." It shows that the owners would not mind according to the demands of the workers, were it not that now it would give the victory to the Communists, whom they want to crush. I can appreciate Mr. Sawyer's hatred of the Communists, but then if that is the only hitch in granting the demands, I would invite Mr. Sawyer to suggest any method by which the workers would get what they have demanded, and yet the method of granting would be such as would give the appearance of a defeat for the Communists. Mr. Sawyer's intelligence should not be at a loss to invent such a method, and I can say no Communist will over grudge praise to him, if he succeeds in doing this."

Lahore.—A daring daylight robbery took place on Thursday in the N. W. Railway Loco Audit Office when Hiralal Panda the pay clerk attached to the mechanical workshop department who was distributing pay to the employees and was about to hand over a bag containing Rs. 92,000 odd to the cashier was robbed of the bag by a person who looked like a European.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE IN DISPUTE

SEQUEL TO LOAN OF RS 7,45,000 ON MORTGAGE

An interesting dispute regarding the possession of the "Royal Opera House" is now being heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court. The plaintiffs in the case are the Bank of Baroda and Messrs. Madan Theatres Ltd. The defendants are Jehangir Fardunji Karaka, the proprietor of the theatre, and Sorabji Ookerji Oomrigar, a wine merchant.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Gupte with Mr. Talyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Samant and Co., and Mr. Engineer with Mr. Jhaveri, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, represented the first and second defendants respectively.

PLAINTIFFS' CASE.

According to the plaintiffs, by an indenture of mortgage dated 31 January 1924, made between the Bank and Karaka, the latter, in consideration of a loan of Rs. 7,45,000 advanced to him by the Bank at 7 1-2 per cent. interest, assigned to the Bank the "Royal Opera House" situated at New Queen's Road which belonged to him. The mortgage contained a covenant whereby Karaka agreed that if he failed to repay the amount at the appointed time, it would be lawful for the Bank to enter into possession of the property mortgaged.

Karaka having failed to pay the interest since July, 1926, the Bank demanded repayment of the loan, which was not complied with by the Bank. Eventually on 16 November 1927, the Bank, after considerable negotiations, entered into possession of the premises; and the tenants, including Alex Hague who carried on cinema business there under the name of Pathe India, became tenants of the Bank from that date, and the solicitors of Karaka were duly informed of this. Thereupon the second defendant Oomrigar, a wine merchant, wrote to the Bank's solicitors, alleging that he was the first mortgagee of the furniture, electric fittings etc. in the premises, but when asked by the Bank to show the documents declined to do so.

The Bank, thereafter, as mortgagees in possession, leased the premises to the second plaintiffs, Madan Theatres Ltd. who have been carrying on cinema busines. On 22nd February 1928 at noon, the Bank delivered possession to the second plaintiffs, Alex Hague, the preceding lessee duly vacating the same. Karaka who had been a tresspasser by occupying two rooms there for his office, was denied access to the premises since a week before this.

Later in the afternoon on the same day, after the representatives of the Bank had left the premises leaving two clerks of Madan Theatres engaged in taking an inventory, Karaka forced his way into the premises and forcibly ejected the two clerks, and placed padlocks on the doors. The Bank's representative who soon arrived there was informed by Karaka that he and a solicitor acting for the second defendant had locked the doors. The police were summoned, but to avoid a breach of peace, the Bank agreed to let the premises remain closed.

In the correspondence that ensued between the parties, both the defendants alleged that the plaintiffs had never in fact taken possession, and that the second defendant was in possession of the furniture etc. as a mortgagee.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

The plaintiffs further stated that as a result of the wrongful acts of the defendants, the premises had been closed for some time and they were prevented from carrying on cinema business, whereby they had suffered a considerable loss.

Subsequently, a consent-decree was taken whereby the Madan Theatres Ltd. (second plaintiffs) were allowed to do their cinema business there, and an accountant of the Bank was appointed a receiver pending disposal of the suit.

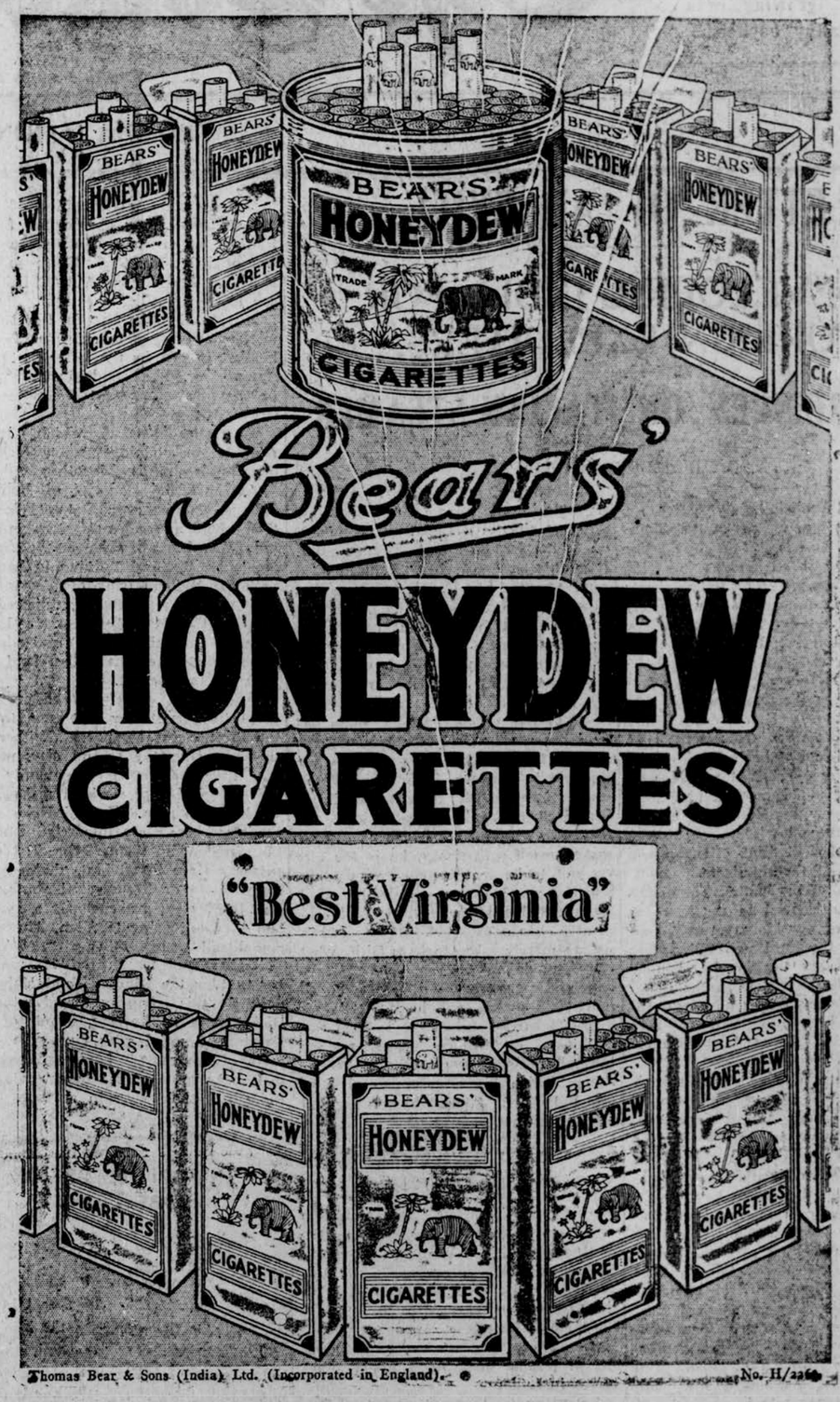
The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant should hand over possession of the premises to them and their losses, and hat they should pay damages for their wrongful acts and tresspass.

The case is proceeding.

INSOLVENT'S DISCHARGE SUSPENDED

An application for discharge came up for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar on 8th instant. Counsel Mr. M. M. Thakore instructed by I. K. Thakore of Messrs. Thakore and Co., Solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Insolvent Karim Jivan Khoja. There were no creditors to oppose the application. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar in the beginning remarked that this is one of the dangerous kinds of Insolvency with gross liabilities of more than 4 lacs and no assets. Thereupon the Counsel Mr. Thakore tried to explain the circumstances under which the insolvent got embarrassed even though his states were valued at more than 9 lacs.

The Official Assignee applied for suspension of the discharge till the public examination of the insolvent was held. Thereupon Mr. Thakore submitted that his client had no objection to the public examination being held provided the Public examination was so concluded as to enable his client to apply for his final discharge before the time the interim protection order granted to the insolvent on 4-7-1928 for three months had expired. His Lordship thereafter suspended the discharge until public examination is over.



PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.
BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR GIRL

HINDU WAITER SENTENCED

Dhondiba Savalram Desai (40), a waiter in a Hindu restaurant, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday on a charge of kidnapping a minor girl. Mr. H. B. Spencer instructed by Sub-Inspector Raje appeared for the prosecution.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The prosecution story was that the com- with them for about 6 months with her brother in Parvati Building, Princess Street. One Sunderabai was also living with them or about 6 months with her two two daughters Kuti and Kalavati. About 5 or 6 months ago Sunderabai left for Goa taking Kuti with her and leaving Kalavati in the charge of Parvatibai. The accused was a frequent visitor to Parvatibai's house and on August 1 it was alleged he kidnapped Kalavati and took her to one Kamalabai. A complaint was lodged with the police by Parvatibai and the child was traced to Kamalabai's room at Vijay building, Tribhuwan Road.

In cross-examination Parvatibai said that she did not know whether Sunderabai was in the keeping of the accused.

Kamalabai Bhatkal, who was alleged to be a prostitute, said she was in the keeping of a man. On August 1st last the accused brought Kalavati to her at about 11 a.m. and asked her to give her something to eat. Later on the police took her away.

The accused put forward a plea that the mother of the girl Sunderabai was in his keep and the girl was the daughter.

On the evidence His Worship found the accused guilty of the offence and sentenced him as above.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

THE
JUPITER
General Insurance Co
is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 13 1928

It rests on the people of India to make the
JUPITER
INSURANCE Co.
Strong Institution.

LETTER OF AN EXILE.

DEVELOPING INDIA FOR FOREIGN EXPLOITERS.

EXPERIENCES ON ITALIAN STEAMER

(BY DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE.)

(S. S. "Aquileia" July 1928.)

Our boat is now far out of the Bombay harbour, and is fast heading for the Indian Ocean. Behind us lie the enchanting shores of India—shores which my dimming eyes can scarcely discern. I was glad to have seen the fair face of my Mother India after all these years of long exile. I shall not, however, weep at this parting like a woman; but when I return again—if that day ever comes, I shall defend my homeland like a man. This is the least I can do in token of her great love and sacrifice for me. Farewell, my Motherland! I was glad I came and had a chance to renew myself at thy eternal fount of youth and wisdom. Wherever I may roam, I shall think of thy serene dignity born of thy dominant will. Farewell, land of my birth! Thou shalt ever remain enshrined in my heart as the goddess of my idolatry. In common with all thy loyal sons and daughters, I shall sing thy beauty, honour and praise till the waters in the Ganges and the Godavari flow no more, till the stars fade in heaven. Farewell, my Mother India! Farewell, my most adored!

The sea is rough. Our giant ship is being hurled about and tossed around like a tiny egg-shell. Every angry wave seems like a death trap. Every hour, in this inclement monsoon weather, seems like a week or two. I wonder how the boat stands so much ramming and battering. Furious waves, almost mountain high, are dashing over the deck and leaving the ship almost faint and gasping. The poor boat is writhing and shivering like an agonized creature. It runs up against a high sea, dives down, down into its blue depths, and up it rises with a dull groan. You expect it to flounder almost any minute, but it manages to keep afloat and plough along laboriously and painfully.

DEVELOPING INDIA—FOR WHOM?

Our ship is said to be infested by journalists. One of the passengers is from the staff of the Karachi *Gazette*. He is also a member of the European Association. His views concerning India are as typically Anglo-Indian as they are amusing. He maintains that while India must be developed, India must safeguard the special privileges and vested interests of foreigners. Protection of special privileges, that seems to be the main concern of the foreign exploiters of India. Unfortunately the noble English journalist of Karachi does not say whether India should be developed for Indians or for foreigners.

So far, the most interesting personality I have come across on board the ship is Dr. H. C. E. Zacharias, editor of the Catholic *Week* (Bombay). He is a staunch member of the Servants of India Society, and acknowledges the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale as his political *guru*. His garb is that of an Indian. He wears a long khaddar coat and a dhuti. He also puts on leather sandals, and goes to dining room absolutely barefeet.

A TRUE FRIEND OF INDIA.

"When I am in India", remarked Dr. Zacharias, "I must dress like an Indian. That is the most sensible costume to wear in the hot Indian climate. What do I care whether the Europeans like my dress or not? I am interested in the Indians, and I can let the Europeans go hang!" Dr. Zacharias is no poser.

Although I am not yet ready to subscribe wholesale to the political panacea of the Servants of India Society, I think it is a good sign that at least some of the Europeans are enlightened enough to share the joys and sorrows, hopes and fears, longings and desires of their adopted land. Dr. Zacharias is of the opinion that it is high time for definite attempts in the direction of responsible self-government in India. He is opposed to the blessed Simon Commission. It is only an eye-washer. Nothing good can come out of it. He holds that "the Simon Commission has been sent out to collect facts for the conclusions arrived at before its appointments that is the position, and in the face of it, is it really relevant, whether the Punjab Committee will or will not "have access" to this or that detail? India has even less confidence in the Simon Commission in particular, than she has in England in general; if Lord Birkenhead really wishes to win India to the belief that England's guiding principle is that of every good teacher, viz., to make herself superfluous, he is too clever not to know the many ways in which he could easily establish what Mahatma Gandhi has called Government's change of heart. But when we are merely asked to have faith, what can we do but ask for good works which alone, after the utterance of so much fair speech, will justify it?"

Dr. Zacharias, unlike the average run of God's Englishmen, does not see through pea-soup fog which makes all things Indian dingy and unlovely. To him India has a future which is big and bright with hopes.

RAILROAD SCHOOLS.

Another of our fellow-passengers is an elementary teacher in an Indian railroad school. She passes as an Anglo-Indian, being three quarters Indian. She spends her summer vacations in Europe, and this is her eighth trip to the Continent. Where does she get the money for these expensive trips? How much of a salary does an Anglo-Indian teacher of primary grades receives in India?

According to a recent report of Mr. C. W. E. Jones on education of the children of the railway employees, there are at present about 95 railway schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, and 57 for Indian children. The total expenditure on these institutions from Railway funds comes to Rs. 3,60,000 for Europeans schools, and Rs. 1,20,000 for Indian. There are other methods of assistance besides. All of them put together, the whole expenditure runs to 11 and a half lacs for European and Anglo-Indian education, and only 4 lacs for Indian education. "The average cost to all railways of educating a pupil comes to Rs. 115 in a European primary school, as compared with Rs. 19 for an Indian primary school to Rs. 124 in a European middle school as compared with Rs. 27 for an Indian middle school, and Rs. 452 in a European high school as compared with Rs. 53 for an Indian high school."

A COSTLY UPKEEP.

Why should the railway administration be influenced by racial considerations in the matter of education? Consider a typical case, which I came to know in India the other day. The Oakgrove School at Mussoorie receives a grant of Rs. 1,34,000 from the East India Railway, where Rs. 41,000 are swallowed up in the salary of 8 teachers, nearly one-third of the grant. The headmaster of this school gets a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, whereas the highest salary given an Indian headmaster is Rs. 325. How long will India tolerate a system which bases education on racial and colour lines? By the way, this Anglo-Indian teacher, who flits between India and Europe every year, has a dark chocolate complexion. That is to say, she will be rated in America as a "niggar woman."

ADVENTUROUS INDIANS.

I am particularly interested in the seven Indians who are sailing with me to Europe and America. Most of them are students going abroad for further training in engineering and medicie. One of them, Mr. G. K. Shringondekar, M.A., of the Baroda Oriental Institute, can hardly be called a student. He is being sent by the Baroda Government to the Congress of Orientalists to be held at Oxford by the latter part of August. Mr. Shringondekar will appear on the programme of the Congress of Orientalists.

The State of Patalia which is at present maintaining seven scholars in England, is deputing Professor Mulk Raj Kohli of Mohindra College, Patalia, as a State scholar to study banking and commerce in England. He has already made arrangements for practical training in banking with the Midland Bank. Professor Kohli, it may be remembered, appeared as an expert witness before the Indian Taxation Committee (1923) and advocated assimilation of the Indian land tax with the income tax.

The most cheerful and engaging people in this Italian boat seem to be the third class passengers. Neither the first class nor the second class passengers have that touch of humanity in that marked degree which makes the whole world akin. The third class passengers here are intensely human. Compared with them, the first class passengers are invertebrate dudes and snobs more or less social waste. All our third class passengers are Indians and they are going to Aden, Abyssinia, Somaliland and other parts of Africa as traders and merchants. It is a joy to see how the Hindus and Mahomedans, in this company of adventurers, stick together. They are, inspite of differences of social rank, just like brothers of the same family. Wouldn't that make some of the bureaucrats of India rub their eyes in amazement?

"ANY OPPRESSORS OR FEUDAL LORDS?"

TURKISH QUESTIONNAIRE

A questionnaire has been sent to all the provinces of Turkey by the Ministry of the Interior asking for detailed information on the social, economic, and educational conditions. It asks:—

What arts and industries are decaying, and why? How can they be restored?

What are the social conditions in the province? How is capital distributed among the inhabitants? What are the main causes of poverty and lack of comfort? Are there any unemployed and in what numbers? What should be done to find them work?

Are there in the region any oppressors or feudal lords, and, if so, how can they be eliminated?

Are calumny and backbiting prevalent, and how can they be suppressed?

Is the movement of population advancing or receding? At what age does mortality chiefly begin? What is the position of infant mortality and the general health condition of the province? Are there enough health institutions? Is malaria, tuberculosis, or syphilis prevalent?

What is the position of primary education? In what proportion do children of age to receive compulsory education frequent the schools? What is the number of schools and of people knowing how to read and write?

What is the number of bridges, roads, hospitals, and libraries, and what measures can be taken to develop them?

To this questionnaire the provinces must reply by three reports a year.

DEATH SENTENCE IN A MIRROR,

MYSTIC WRITING GIVES 12 MONTHS' NOTICE

Can a person be sentenced to death by some premonitory warning, and, despite every conceivable effort to avoid its fulfilment, finally die on the day and the hour foreshadowed?

This question is asked by Cheiro, the hand-reading fortune-teller, in a new book, "True Ghost Stories" (London Publishing Co., 2s. 6d.), and he answers it: "My experience has taught me that such cases do occur." He cites the story of the death of Mr. Reuben Reyfus, of Boston, U.S.A., head of a famous Jewish family, who was known on both sides of the Atlantic.

Cheiro states that when he first met Mrs. Beyfus in Boston she asked him: "Am I going to die?" and he replied: "No, but I think your husband is." She laughed, and invited him to come and see Mr. Beyfus.

"Why," she said, "he is as strong as an ox, the very picture of health."

Cheiro met Mr. Reyfus, and he confesses that a doubt as to his forecast troubled his mind. Mr. Beyfus looked so well.

One morning Cheiro was summoned hurriedly to Mr. Beyfus' house.

Mr. Beyfus related that when he was in his bedroom that morning, and had just taken up the telephone to make an appointment with his contractors, he looked in the mirror and saw words slowly apparing in it.

PROPHECY.

The words he had seen in the mirror were: "Twelve months from to-day Reuben Beyfus will be gathered to his fathers," and Mr. Beyfus said: "They were in my father's handwriting."

Mr. Beyfus months later called on Cheiro in London with Mrs. Beyfus and their son. They were going for a trip across Europe to Jerusalem.

"I never met Mr. Beyfus again," says Cheiro. "Some months later the son, Harry Beyfus, visited me, and told me the rest of the story."

Mr. Beyfus, his wife, and son arrived in Jerusalem on the morning of the day completing the twelve months from the date the handwriting appeared in the mirror. They spent the day sight-seeing, and Mr. Beyfus was "as happy as a man could be." At night, after a meal, Mr. Beyfus sat in an armchair reading a paper. They were all happy—the dreaded day was nearly gone and nothing had happened.

Mr. Beyfus sat still in his armchair. His wife and son went downstairs to send off some postcards.

When they returned Mr. Beyfus still sat in his chair. He appeared to be asleep. At midnight Harry Beyfus thought he had better wake his father, and went up to him. He spoke to his father. There was no answer.

Reuben Beyfus was dead.

Cheiro tells many extraordinary "ghost" stories, and relates brief conversations which he says he had with Nurse Cavell and King Edward when they were dead.

LORD BALFOUR HIS MEMOIRS WRITING

£30,000 OFFER

Lord Balfour is writing his memoirs, but it is understood that he has completed only a few chapters. He hopes to make good progress with the work during the long vacation of Parliament, which begins at the end of the month.

It is stated in political quarters that a sum computed at £30,000 has been offered for the two volumes of the memoirs. The publication of such an autobiography would be a great literary event, but it is unlikely that Lord Balfour will be found concentrating rigidly on a time schedule, and no approximate date of publication can be given. He is looking upon his task as a relaxation. It is said that Lord Balfour does not intend to benefit personally from the sale of his memoirs.

NEW STYLE OF GRAMOPHONE

SECRET ELECTRICAL DEVICE

The new gramophone which reproduces the music on the record by means of electricity, and not through the medium or a horn and sound-box has now been demonstrated to a representative of 'The Englishman' who was completely satisfied that the rather daring claims made for it are justified.

During the course of an interview with Mr. Keith-Murray, who has, after considerable experiment, produced the present instrument in conjunction with the well-known Philips Radio Co. of Holland the representative heard a selection of records played including all sorts of music from Grand Opera to dance music. The most remarkable difference between this new device and the old type of gramophone lies in the complete absence of the hiss and scratch from the needle. Only well-worn and old records were employed during the demonstration some of them being quite unplayable on the ordinary machine, but even these were delightfully rendered by the electric reproducer.

CLEAR AND POWERFUL.

It is well-known by everyone owning an ordinary gramophone that the results obtained from piano records are not to be compared with the actual piano itself, and here again the new instrument shows its superiority; it was practically impossible to realise that it was not a piano that was being played. The Grand Organ, as imitated by this new development, was again a revelation to ears accustomed to the ordinary gramophone, and the deep notes of Handel's Largo came through with great clarity and power.

Full orchestras, brass bands, solo instruments and quartets, etc., were all rendered, and when it is considered that the demonstration took place in a very large room, equal to at least three average Calcutta rooms put together, and that even then the volume could be brought up to a point which made it uncomfortable to listen to the power of the instrument can be judged. This volume can be very easily controlled from a point beneath a whisper to that mentioned above, and an additional advantage of the all-electric gramophone lies in the fact that it is possible to regulate the strength of various passages in music to suit one's own ideas of how the piece should be played.

READY IN 30 SECONDS.

The electricity for operating the instrument is entirely derived from the electric light supply, and the current used is negligible. About 30 seconds is enough to fix the whole contrivance on the gramophone and have the instrument ready for work, and it in no way interferes with the functioning of the former if it is desired to return once more to the plain sound-box and horn. As far as the playing of the records is concerned it matters not in the least if the gramophone is a cheap portable or the most expensive things that money can buy; all that is required is a turntable that rotates steadily. A further advantage of the instrument is that for Rs. 30 extra it can be used as a wireless set in any town where there is a broadcasting station.

The attachment for gramophones will be manufactured by the Russa Engineering Works, 2, Heysham Road, Calcutta, and can also be supplied as a complete gramophone, motor, etc., included.

LEAGUE OF FREE PEOPLES

MR. LANSBURY'S PLATITUDES

Illness prevented Dr. Annie Besant from delivering her promised lecture on "An Empire of force or a federation of free peoples?" at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in Mail Week. Her place was taken by Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., who was to have been her chairman, and by Captain D. Graham Pole. Both speakers dealt principally with the relations of India and Great Britain.

Mr. Lansbury, regretting the absence of Mrs. Besant, remarked that her health was distinctly better but that she was still by no means in a condition to travel or to take part in a public meeting. Mrs. Besant was nearly eighty-one years old. For half a century she had been working hard to create public opinion on behalf of causes worth while. Whenever the freedom of speech or of thought or of the press had been in danger, she had stepped forward to defend it, whatever was the point of view, creed, race, or colour involved. She had spent long years in India, standing in with the people of India in their demand for equality of treatment with the people of this or any other country.

WORLD FEDERATION.

After speaking briefly of the disturbances arising out of the recent Madras railway dispute, of the need for conciliatory machinery between the Government of India and their workpeople, and of the difficulties of economic relationship between peoples with different standards of living, Mr. Lansbury went on to discuss the "Federation of free peoples" given as the title of his address. The coming of a federation of the world (he said) had been a dream for years, perhaps for centuries. The British people had carried its flag into many corners of the world whether we had failed to carry our institutions. It remained for us to prove ourselves capable of handing over to people of a different race the rights of self-management which we claimed, and had won, for ourselves.

Some said that any nation which wanted freedom must fight for it. He could not accept that view. In Britain during the last 150 years and less there had been enormous changes in the relations of the classes and of the sexes. Only in the sixties was a sort of household suffrage conferred upon men. Forty years ago there were no trade unions for unskilled workers. Women were unorganised and helpless. Now women stood side by side with men, unskilled workers with skilled. And these changes had taken place, not by fighting, but by a change of mental attitude.

DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY.

A democracy like ours, having established these principles of equality between class and sex for itself, could not deny to other peoples the rights and privileges it claimed. It was inconceivable that the spirit of domination over inferior races should continue to prevail. The Empire was a fact, and could not be got rid of by calling it names. But for us, who had conquered the difficulties of relationships between each other, it would be no hard feat to transform Imperialism into a commonwealth of free nations. Mrs. Besant had once said, "Each individual must first emancipate his own mind, then use it to build a better society." Even so, each nation must first become its true self and then turn to help other races. He believed in the League of Nations—in a league not of Governments but of peoples united for co-operation and against economic rivalry. But we should first establish this co-operation between the peoples under the British flag. We must clean our own door-step before we set about cleaning those of our neighbours.

RACE FEELING IN INDIA.

Captain Graham Pole complained that communal representation, introduced by the Government of India Act in 1921, had intensified the bitterness of race feeling in India. He declared that the English press was quite inadequate in its presentation of the Indian point of view. It ought to tell us not only what was good for India but what the Indians thought was good for India; yet it was silent both on the opinions of Indian leaders and on the conditions of life and work in India. Consequently Great Britain and India were drifting farther and farther apart, and India was looking rather to her Eastern neighbours—Japan and China, Russia and Afghanistan—for encouragement and support.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.